FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 MAY 1986

DRA

PDPA Central Committee Secretary Najibullah was unanimously elected PDPA general secretary at a 4 May PDPA Central Committee plenum following unanimous approval of Babrak Karmal's "proposal" that he be relieved of that post because of "health reasons," according to Kabul radio reports. Karmal retained his posts as president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and as a member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo. For his part, Najibullah, in his acceptance speech, affirmed his intention to "consistently follow" the DRA's domestic and foreign policy lines, and declared that the "further strengthening" of the DRA's friendship with the USSR "constitutes" the basis of the DRA's work. In a speech delivered at the plenum cited by Kabul radio, Council of Ministers chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand noted Najibullah's "outstanding" talent as head of Khad and commended his belief in "collective and consultative" leadership.

In more reportage on the recent fighting in Zhawar, Paktia Province, Kabul radio reported that rebel bases in that area were "completely destroyed," and claimed that over 3,000 "counterrevolutionaries" were killed, including "almost all" of their ringleaders, and approximately 4,000 were injured. In another report, the radio asserted that 125 rebels from the Enqelab-e Eslami movement and from Gulbuddin Hikmatyar's group recently "joined" the security forces in Jowzjan and Faryab Provinces. In other action, 19 officers and communist officials were killed in Qandahar City in a 29 April rebel rocket attack during festivities marking the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution, Riyadh radio reported.

Pakistan

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan made a 90-minute stopover in Moscow 4 May while on his way to Geneva for the seventh round of "indirect" talks on Afghanistan, Karachi radio reported. While in Moscow, Khan held talks with USSR Foreign Ministry officials, including Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov and with CPSU Central Committee member Georgiy Korniyenko, during a luncheon.

Iran-Iraq War

A source "close" to the UN secretary general has disclosed that the latter's statements on the Iran-Iraq war have been "distorted" by Rabat radio, IRNA reported 3 May. The source added that the UN secretary general announced in an interview 1 month ago that Iran had rejected his 8-point plan due to Iraq's insistence on a cease-fire as a precondition for holding talks.

With regard to military strategy, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn revealed a "new approach" aimed at destroying the Iranian Army "everywhere," in Dezful, Khorramshahr, or in "any" area of Iran as long as the war continues and Iranians occupy Iraqi territory, according to INA.

As for combat developments, a military report cited by IRNA claimed that over 4,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded in an Iranian attack 2 May in the Faqqeh region, inside Iran's Khuzestan Province. The report also asserted that more than 76 Iraqi tanks, 110 personnel carriers, and a large amount of equipment were destroyed. On the other hand, a communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio 2 May contended that Iran sustained 2,730 casualties during Iraq's recent "triumphant" offensive in that region.

Another communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio 3 May announced that over 750 Iranians were killed or wounded after an Iranian counterattack in the East Maysan sector was thwarted during 2-3 May. Further south, more than 100 Iranians were killed in the Al-Faw area during 3 unsuccessful Iranian attacks, the communique added, while the 2 May communique reported over 50 Iranian dead due to various Iraqi fire in the same sector. Conversely, in a 4 May report, Tehran radio noted a "limited" Iranian offensive in the Al-Faw region against Iraqi tank positions resulting in the destruction of several of them.

In further reportage on the 1 May attack on a Saudi oil tanker off the Abu Dhabi coast, the Bahrain paper *GULF DAILY NEWS* asserted that an Iranian aircraft carried out the raid.

Libya

In a statement broadcast by Tripoli television 4 May, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged the Japanese people to stage mass demonstrations in order to prevent President Reagan's arrival in Japan and cause the cancellation of the Tokyo summit. The television also broadcast his interview with a Japanese television correspondent in which Al-Qadhdhafi said he was "surprised" that the conferees in Tokyo should discuss terrorism with "the No 1 terrorist, mad Reagan, who should be in the dock and be tried for a crime against the whole of mankind."

In other developments, Al-Qadhdhafi received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in Tripoli 4 May, Tripoli television noted. Armed Forces Commander Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir received a Sudanese military delegation headed by the Sudanese Armed Forces commander, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted, adding that the visitors conveyed messages expressing Sudan's support for Libya against any "aggression."

Sudan

A Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) official announced the political composition of the new government in a statement reported by SUNA 4 May, disclosing that the Al-Ummah National Party will receive eight portfolios, the DUP will have six, and four will go to other parties. The Islamic National Front (INF) was not included in this list, but the official disclosed that the two largest parties will concede one portfolio each to the INF if the latter agrees to participate in the government. Earlier, an INF official told SUNA that his party will not participate in the government if the National Charter fails to take shari'ah law into account.

As for the southern problem, Prime Minister-designate Sadiq al-Mahdi disclosed in remarks reported by MENA that he is considering a proposal by SPLA leader John Garang for a meeting. Meanwhile, the defense minister told the UAE's *AL-KHALIJ* that the military situation in the south is "relatively stable" and he claimed that the Armed Forces could recapture Rumbek at any time, according to WAM. On the other hand, the clandestine SPLA radio maintained that the government's attempt to retake Rumbek is in "deep trouble" and that government troops are currently 60 miles from the city.

Egypt

Islamic extremist groups may have obtained some of the 20,000 weapons missing from police camps in Asyut following the February riots, according to a *ROSE AL-YUSUF* report cited by Voice of Lebanon radio.

In other developments, the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported that Egypt has rejected a PLO request to open offices in a number of Egyptian cities and to publicly engage in political activity. The paper claimed that Egypt based its decision on the "current political situation" which precludes a "development of relations," although noting that the government affirmed its intention to continue to give the PLO "total political support."

Syria

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was wounded in an "assassination attempt" in Damascus last week according to a "high-level" source cited by the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD*. The source added that Khaddam's driver was killed and two others were wounded, but did not elaborate on the seriousness of the vice president's wounds although revealing that he was admitted to hospital. In another development, Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio citing "diplomatic sources" in Damascus reported that demonstrations took place in Tartus and Latakia last week calling for the return of Rif'at al-Asad. The sources alleged that the protests are the result of "tension" between al-Asad and Khaddam, and asserted that the latter is striving to "keep Al-Asad away."

FBIS

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Arab League's Klibi Appeals to Tokyo Summit Leaders

JN021938 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Tunis — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has called for efforts to stop the Iraq-Iran war. In a letter he addressed to the leaders of the seven industrialized states who will meet in Tokyo the day after tomorrow, Klibi said that large-scale moves will compel Iran to sit at the negotiating table and accept the UN Security Council resolutions which Iraq accepted from the beginning. Klibi stressed the commitment of Arab states to a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East through their approval of the Fes summit plan in September 1982. He said that the major powers must shoulder their responsibilities if they want to keep this region free of disasters. Concluding his letter, Klibi expressed the hope that the Tokyo summit would contribute toward improving relations among world states and for launching a peace initiative in the Arab region.

PLO's Qaddumi Interviewed on National Unity

LD021528 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1333 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 2 May (KUNA) — A prominent Palestinian official in a press interview published here today described the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement as having become "ink on paper" while he "repeated the PLO'S readiness to discuss its dispute with Syria and to improve the situation."

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in a lengthy interview published by the Tunisian *AL-SABAH*, welcomed the initiative by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to hold a national unity dialogue among the various factions of the Palestinian resistance in Algeria.

He said: "Without any doubt this initiative is a positive one that we welcome at the time; we in the PLO at the same time have invited all the factions in subsequent statements to hold comprehensive dialogue among themselves and to prepare for the convention of the National Council in its forthcoming session."

He went on to add that "Algeria and Democratic Yemen previously played an important role and signed the Aden-Algiers agreement with the resistance factions but when we came to hold the National Council, some did not attend and it was not held in Algeria although we had a pledge from Algeria to hold it there."

Qaddumi expressed his belief that the Palestinian resistance factions are now "on the threshold of convening the National Council and selecting a new PLO Executive Committee." The head of the PLO Political Department leveled biting criticism at the United States, because of its continued support for the Zionist entity and stressed the necessity "not to equate the U.S. and USSR postures toward the middle east question and the Palestinian problem in particular."

He said: "Regretfully, many Arabs — and at high levels in the regimes — view the postures of the United States and that of the USSR with the same outlook." He added "[and this is] not in defense of our friendship with the USSR; on the contrary we are trying to gain without any exception [the support of] all the peoples of the world. However, the United States is continuing its hostile posture which denies the national rights of the Palestinian people."

Qaddumi went on to say: "What the USSR has done stands out in contrast to this; did it not supply weapons to us after all the Western countries completely refused to supply traditional weapons to any Arab country until we gained an arms monopoly from the socialist countries? Moreover, the USSR recognized the Liberation Organization and the national rights of the Palestinian people; it supports the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the return of the refugees; and it also supports our right to self-determination and on repeated occasions has offered a peaceful initiative to find a just and lasting peace in the region."

He welcomed the Arab peace plan approved by the Arab summit in Fes in 1982. "While the United States in the past and at present is exploiting many Arab resources — principally petroleum — and it also has Arab assets exceeding $500 billion; it is as if the Arabs have become hostages as a result of having these funds in U.S. hands." He described the invitation by the enemy Prime Minister Peres to find a development project in the Middle East region similar to that of the Marshal Plan as being "a cunning scheme seeking to absorb the economy of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan so that Israel may remain the leading state which dominates the resources of this region under the aegis, domination and control of the United States."

He said: "Unilaterally talking about autonomy or economic reanimation and such things is meant to buy the Arab region at the cheapest price. The Arabs have funds but regretfully they place them in Western countries as if they want to [words indistinct] reanimate this region the way Israel calls for and the way the United States wants in order to contain all the occupied territories and subsequently exchange their national leaderships with other leaderships under the banner of economic reanimation."

More Reported by TAP

LD021438 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1330 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Tunis, 2 May (TAP) — Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, has stated that the talk about unilateral self-rule or economic revival contained in the Israeli Government's plans for West Bank and Gaza Strip are no more than a "sinister plot to buy the Arab region at the cheapest price."

In an interview with the Tunisian newspaper *AL-SABAH*, published here today, Qaddumi, commenting on the question of self-rule as envisaged by the Shim'on Peres government, said: "If Peres truly recognizes the Palestine people he must also recognize the people within a geographic entity on this land." Qaddumi pointed out that the acceptable solution lies in "living within a Palestinian democratic state in which Arabs and Jews live without any racial discrimination." He noted, on the other hand, that the PLO "sees no hope whatsoever for the United States to play a positive role within the framework of the international efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

'Arafat: Peace Talks Must Include Security Council

JN041802 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the PLO will pursue its legitimate struggle to establish an independent Palestinian state. This came following a meeting brother leader Abu 'Ammar held with the Nigerian president in Lagos yesterday [3 May]. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar added that the door is still open for a settlement of the Middle East crisis through negotiations. However, he said that any future peace negotiations must be attended by the UN Security Council five permanent member-states and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

'Arafat Reported Ready for Accord With Jordan

GF030746 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
0720 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 May (WAM) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has expressed readiness to reach an accord with Jordan. The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quoted Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Egyptian president's office for political affairs, as saying: The PLO leadership is receiving this with an open mind. Al-Baz said that during recent talks in Cairo between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Yasir 'Arafat, the Egyptian leadership was anxious to contain the differences between King Husayn and the Palestinian leader. He said the impression 'Arafat left before leaving Cairo was that he is ready to reach an accord with Jordan.

The director of the Egyptian president's office expressed the hope that the two sides will resume contacts within 2 months or so. No one other than the PLO can represent the Palestinians or negotiate on their behalf, he said. He emphasized that what has been reported otherwise about an alternative for the PLO has failed. *AL-ITTIHAD* reported that a date for the meeting between the Egyptian president and the Jordanian monarch, which is expected to take place soon, is being fixed.

Dr al-Baz called on the United States and Israel to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He said: This step is necessary. Then contacts with the participation of the concerned parties, including the PLO, will begin. He noted that Egypt is trying to convince the United States and Israel of cooperating with it by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Salah Khalaf Summarizes Meetings With French

GF021438 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic
1 May 86 pp 1, 22

[Text] Tunis — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the PLO Central Committee, has confirmed a report on his meeting with new French security minister (Robert Bandreau) [name and title as published].

In an exclusive statement to *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I*, Abu Iyad said that the meeting took place in Paris one week ago. He added that in the 90-minute meeting he discussed with the French minister all aspects of French-Palestinian relations, the Palestinian issue in general, the freezing of Jordanian-Palestinian talks, and the PLO's view of the progress of the peace process. He stated that the French officials wanted to hear the PLO's assessment of the past phase. He denied that his talks with French officials dealt with security matters and means of consolidating cooperation in the field of the exchange of information.

He said that the meeting generally stressed the question of terrorism, which is preoccupying the entire world, especially as it relates to the Palestinian side. The view of the PLO is that the establishment of the national rights of the Palestinian people will help curb international terrorism. He asserted that failure to establish and recognize such rights and ignoring them will lead to desperate operations by Palestinians.

Abu Iyad disclosed that earlier he had held several meetings with French officials, the latest being a meeting with former French Interior and Decentralization Minister Pierre Joxe about 4 months ago. He said that during his visit to Paris, he held several meetings with French officials of the ruling party as well as officials of the French Socialist and Communist Parties.

Abu Iyad denied meeting with Rif'at al-Asad, the Syrian president's brother and vice president. He noted that Rif'at al-Asad had left Paris to return to Damascus 2 weeks ago. Therefore he was not able to meet with him during the visit as there had been no previous appointment.

Affirms PLO 'Stands by' Libya in Raid

GF041813 Doha QNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 4 May (QNA) — Salah Khalaf alias Abu Iyad has affirmed that without hesitation the PLO stands by Libya in condemning the U.S. aggression against it. He has affirmed that if there are differences between the PLO and Libya, such differences are ephemeral like all Arab differences are.

In a statement to the weekly *KULL AL-'ARAB* to be published in Paris on Wednesday [7 May], Abu Iyad said that since the aggression against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in June 1985, Libyan-PLO relations began to appear normal. He noted that Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has visited Libya. He added that there are issues agreed upon by the PLO and Libya and there are other issues on which differences still exist. He stated that there is an ongoing dialogue between the two sides concerning such issues. He affirmed that Libya's aversion to the PLO has stopped, whether through diplomacy, through Libyan envoys abroad and their meetings with PLO bureau personnel, or on public occasions. He indicated that Palestinian-Libyan meetings at this level continue.

Asked about the nature of relations between the PLO and Syria, Abu Iyad stated that Syrian-Palestinian contacts have been going on for a year. He added that such contacts sometimes intensify and reach to semi-solutions, not to full solutions, and then retreat. The Palestinian official said: Our viewpoint in the PLO is that a meeting with Syria should be held, during which an assessment of the previous phase is to be made. We should have the courage to review our mistake and see where Syria has made its mistake. Salah Khalaf stated that the atmosphere of relations between the PLO and Syria differs today from what it was 1 or 2 years ago. He asserted his willingness to offer concessions concerning the future of these relations which will witness, according to him, inevitable development.

He stated that the PLO now awaits an official Soviet invitation for Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to pay an official visit to Moscow. He described the 'Arafat-Gorbachev meeting in East Berlin late last month as very important.

Abu Iyad described his visit to Paris last week as a gain for the Palestinian issue. He noted that the new government in France adopts the same stand of the former government in supporting the cause of the Palestinian people.

Palestinian Forces Report Military Operations

Lahd Position Stormed; 3 Captured

JN021813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday evening stormed a military position belonging to the militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon in Hasbaya in the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon. The Joint Forces clashed for 30 minutes with the agent elements using machineguns and rockets and managed to capture three agent elements and killed or wounded more than five others. Afterward, the Joint Forces blew up a bridge before withdrawing safely to base. The Joint Forces also attacked two positions belonging to the agent Antoine Lahd militias yesterday in (Zurufah) and (Zrayri) in western Al-Biqa'. The machinegun and rocket attack resulted in grave material damage and the killing or wounding of several agent elements.

Charges Detonated Near Gaza Camp

JN021800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our groups of fighters operating inside the occupied homeland managed to plant remote-controlled explosive charges near the Jabalya refugee camp in the occupied Gaza Strip. When a Zionist military patrol passed near the area yesterday, our group detonated the charges destroying one jeep, damaging another, and killing or wounding several enemy elements. Immediately afterward, Zionist security forces rushed to the area and cordoned off the Jabalya refugee camp, prevented citizens from leaving their houses, began an extensive search, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our fighters withdrew safely from the scene of the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Israeli Settlement Shelled

JN031820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces shelled with katyushas the Zionist settlement of Metulla in northern occupied Palestine. The shelling hit an artillery position and started fires in several places in the Zionist settlement. Another Joint Forces' group shelled with rockets an assembly area for Zionist vehicles on the Al-Naqurah road. Three enemy vehicles were hit and several enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

Bombs in Jerusalem, Gaza

JN041807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

Our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland resumed their escalation of armed operations against enemy personnel and vital and military targets throughout our occupied Palestinian territory, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. Following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted remote-controlled explosive charges in the western sector of the occupied city of Jerusalem. Our revolutionaries detonated their explosive charges under an enemy military patrol in the same area this morning. Two vehicles were damaged and several personnel were killed or wounded. Despite the armed siege around the operation area and enemy precautionary measures, our combat group returned safely to base.
2. In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with incendiary and hand grenades a Zionist military patrol in Gaza yesterday. A jeep was burned and several enemy personnel were wounded. Zionist security forces immediately rushed to the area, besieged it, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several Palestinians on the pretext of connection with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group left the operation area successfully.
3. One of our hero revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland stabbed a Zionist enemy agent in the city of occupied Gaza yesterday. Our revolutionary returned safely to base. The Zionist security forces besieged the operation area, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested more than 15 Palestinians on the pretext of connection with the operation. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Reportage on Visits by GCC Secretary General

Leaves for Qatar, Bahrain

GF030905 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 3 May (WAKH) — The GCC Secretariat has announced GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah left for Qatar and Bahrain this morning on an official visit. He is accompanied by Staff Major General Muhammad al-Madani, chairman of the GCC Secretariat Military Committee. A statement issued this morning by the GCC Secretariat said that this visit comes in light of the recent contacts to contain the dispute between the State of Qatar and the State of Bahrain. The statement said that this move is an implementation of the understanding reached during these contacts which charged the GCC Secretariat with supervising executive measures.

Bisharah Meets Qatari Amir

GF031046 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir, received 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC secretary general, at his office at the Al-Dawhah Palace at 1000 today. Bisharah was accompanied by Major General Yusuf Muhammad al-Madani, chairman of the Military Committee at the GCC Secretariat.

Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and minister of defense; Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, minister of interior; and Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, were present. QNA has learned that they discussed issues of mutual interest for the GCC Secretariat and the State of Qatar in light of recent developments in the Gulf arena.

Meets Bahraini Heir Apparent

GF031808 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Manama, 3 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, today received Mr 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC secretary general, and Staff Major General Yusuf al-Madani, chief of the Military Committee of the GCC General Secretariat, on the occasion of their visit to the country. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister; and Staff Major General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Defense Force.

King Fahd Receives Bisharah

GF041223 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office today GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

Release of Detained Men Near

GF030529 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
3 May 86 pp 1, 2

[By David Tucker]

[Text] Freedom for the 29 men detained by Qatar a week ago appeared a pencil stroke away last night following Saudi Arabian mediation in the crisis. Diplomats said the release of the men was imminent.

Dutch envoy Cornelius van Hase reported the Qataris had said the men — 24 Filipinos, two Britons and a Dutchman would be released very soon. Saudi Arabia announced late on Thursday [1 May] night that it had "contained the crisis" — a statement released in Riyadh said Saudi Arabia would continue to mediate to seek "principles and bases" to settle the dispute over the tiny Fasht al-Dibal island.

Qatari troops landed on the island a week ago today and captured 29 men mainly employed by the Dutch Ballast Nedam company. Shots were fired at the men and at a boat attempting to escape. The men were held in seclusion until Thursday when British and Dutch diplomats in Qatar were granted consular access.

British Ambassador to Qatar Julian Walker saw both the Britons — Richard Thompson and Brian Davies — and said they were safe and well. A British spokesman in Doha said Consul Geoff Fairhurst was being allowed to take some small "personal items" to the men "to make their stay more comfortable." The Qataris allowed both Britons and fellow captive Wim Hoekendyk to call their relatives.

At her home in the Ballast Nedam compound at Jasra yesterday, Mrs Susan Thompson said she was relieved and delighted to hear her husband's captivity may soon be at an end.

"Richard said he was fine and being well treated ... [elipses as published] there appeared to be no injuries among any of the men," she said. Mrs Thompson said she hadn't been "very worried" at the beginning of the incident but grew increasingly concerned as the days dragged on with no apparent breakthrough.

A British diplomat said he had heard nothing from the Philippine representative who had been in Doha earlier in the week. "I don't know if he is still here," he said.

Both the Philippines and the Thai authorities have been criticised during the past week for their apparent lack of interest in the 24 Filipino and two Thai captives.

'Stumbling Block' Halts Release

GF050533 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] British, Dutch and Filipino diplomats were last night trying to find out what the stumbling block was to the release of the 30 men held captive in Qatar.

As the detention of the men moved into its second week, the diplomats said they could not understand why the men were still in detention. And the Bahraini Government said "very strong representation had been made to all concerned regarding the earliest possible release of the captives."

Government sources said the "representation" also concerned possible injuries to the detainees, although diplomats said there was no evidence to suggest anyone had been hurt.

"The interests of these people have to be looked after by the Bahrain Government because they live in Bahrain."

Filipino Charge d'Affaires Antonio Ramirez arrived in Bahrain yesterday after seeing all the Filipino captives being held in Doha. "They are all well; none of them have been hurt," he said.

It was earlier revealed by the Dutch Ballast Nedam company that 25 Filipinos were being held, not 24 as earlier thought.

Two Britons, two Thais, and a Dutchmen are also among the captives, held since April 26 when Qatari troops occupied the Bahraini island of Fasht al-Dibal. A British spokesman in Doha last night said he had no idea why the men were still being held. "If we knew what the stumbling block was, we could perhaps do something about it," he said.

But the spokesman, and the other diplomats involved in the release of the men, said they still expected it to happen "at any time". Mr Ramirez said he had asked for, but been given no explanation for the continuing detention. "I went to Doha to extend protection and assistance to my countrymen now in detention but I don't know why they are still being held."

GCC Secretary General Al-'Abdallah Bisharah and the head of the GCC Military Committee Major General al-Yusuf Madani returned to Riyadh on Saturday night after holding talks in Bahrain on the Fasht dispute. Since then there has been no word on the delicate negotiations being held to try to resolve the crisis.

Arabs Criticized on Failure To Hold Summit

GF040815 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 4 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* comments on reports pertaining to Israel's intention to launch an extensive aggression against Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan. It says that the present Arab situation poses the threat that in the future there will be a wave of extensive direct aggressions aimed at imposing total U.S.-Israeli control and eliminating any source of strength or resistance.

The paper says that the utter failure to hold the extraordinary Arab summit represents the acme of Arab impotence and proves to Israel, the United States, and other external forces — lying in wait for the Arab world — that the Arabs will not make a move no matter how great the aggression directed at any Arab country. The paper warns that the perils that threaten the Arab world are toogreat to be disregarded in the present manner. It says that unless the Arab governments rise to the level of the challenges that these dangers represent, the Arab world will pay a historic price for many years to come.

Paper Describes Attack on Saudi Oil Tanker

GF030519 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 3 May 86 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Text] A wounded British captain died on the bridge of his blazing ship in the Gulf while attempting to evacuate his crew. Captain David Lycett was bleeding from dozens of shrapnel wounds suffered on board the Saudi tanker *Al-Safinah* blasted by an Iranian jet.

As the wounded captain tried to save his crew a second missile tore into the bridge and killed him. Two Pakistani seamen also died in the attacks and one Briton and five other Pakistanis were injured.

Pakistani seaman Raef Ali said from his hospital bed in Abu Dhabi that after the first missile strike about 110 kms of the UAE, Capt Lycett dashed through the tanker shouting at the crew to "save your lives ... save your lives." He said the captain then mounted the bridge and was directing evacuation operations when the Iran jet returned and fired another missile into the ship. The *Al-Safinah* was in ballast and heading for Ras Tanura when she was attacked.

Salvage tugs spent four hours on Thursday [1 May] getting the blaze under control. The survivors were flown to Abu Dhabi where six, including Third Officer Briton Sean David, were taken to hospital. He was said to have head injuries, but was not critical. The two dead Pakistani crewmen were named as Rasheed Mohammed and Shams al-Deen.

The *Al-Safinah* had a full complement of 32 men — 11 British officers and 21 Pakistani crewmen. Last night the vessel was anchored off Dubayy and was said to be very seriously damaged.

KUWAIT

GCC Forces Will Not Intervene in Island Dispute

LD031144 Kuwait KUNA in English 1020 GMT 3 May 86

[by Jasem Matar]

[Text] Kuwait, May 3 (KUNA) — Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah ruled out Saturday [3 May] intervention of the Peninsula Shield, a joint force of the Gulf Cooperation Council, to end the border dispute between the Gulf States of Bahrain and Qatar. Shaykh Salim added that the Peninsula Shield will only play the role of a neutral peace dove to resolve the sovereignty row over the isle of Fasht al Dibal which broke out last week.

In spite of initial thinking of a role for the force "I do not believe the issue warrants the force's intervention in such a small border dispute," said the defense minister in remarks following the graduation ceremony of a fresh batch of conscript officers at the military college.

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes Meeting

LD021800 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1720 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 2 May (KUNA) — The Kuwait deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shyakh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir returned to the country at about 2000 tonight from Fes after heading the Kuwaiti delegation at the Arab foreign minister preparatory meeting which ended its proceeding yesterday.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Al-Jabir told KUNA on his arrival that "our meeting with the brothers in Fes during the preparatory meeting for the emergency summit was an occasion to discuss our Arab situation which we think has reached a stage of retreat, which requires that all of us to reconsider, in a frank self-examination, these situations and endeavor with all our efforts to bring out joint Arab action to the level which will satisfy the aspirations and hopes of our Arab nation, and to realize the legitimate aspirations of our Arab peoples for the establishment of a united and firm Arab stance."

Shaykh Sabah added: "We discussed in an atmosphere of frankness and sincere brotherhood the obstacles in the path of common Arab action on our part. Lengthy debates took place between the brothers on this matter, and it was agreed during the debates that there should be more fresh preparations and continuous consultations to define the subjects of the agenda for the next summit of our leaders, and a formula that will make it possible to face up to all challenges and dangers."

He added that the ministers agreed that the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, continue his consultations with the fraternal states to set the date of our next meeting which will be in the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco. He added: "I [word indistinct] here to address thanks and appreciation to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, whom we have had the honor of meeting, for his efforts to help our Arab and Islamic nation. I must also express my great gratitude to fraternal people of Morocco for their hospitality and warm welcome."

The accompanying delegation also returned with Shaykh Sabah Al-Ahmad. He was welcomed by the minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid al-Rashid, the undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, the acting director of protocol, Hamad al-'Ubaydi, and a number of senior officials from the Ministry.

Reportage on Omani Interior Minister's Visit

Talks on Security

LD041912 Kuwait KUNA in English 0817 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 4 May (KUNA) — Omani Interior Minister Badr Al-Busa'idi arrived in Kuwait Sunday morning on a three-day official visit for talks on bolstering security coordination with Kuwait.

The Omani official and his accompanying delegation were greeted at the airport by Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Hamad and senior ministry officials. The Omani delegation comprises the inspector general for criminal investigation and a number of senior police officers.

In an arrival statement, the Omani minister expressed appreciation and gratitude for Shaykh Nawwaf's invitation to visit Kuwait.

He said his talks with Kuwaiti officials will deal with all aspects of security cooperation within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council and on the bilateral level.

In a welcoming statement, Shaykh Nawwaf underlined the importance of consultations between Kuwait and her GCC associates.

"We in Kuwait are looking forward to hither levels of cooperation with our brethren in Oman in all security fields with the aim of realizing the greater interests of the two countries," Shaykh Nawwaf noted.

Official talks between the two sides are due to start tomorrow Monday.

Amir Receives Minister

LD041916 Kuwait KUNA in English 0919 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 4 (KUNA) — The Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed al-Jabir received this morning the interior minister in the Sultanate of Oman Badr ibn Sa'ud Al-Busa'idi and the delegation accompanying him on the occasion of their visit to the country.

The audience was attended by Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir and the Sultanate of Oman's ambassador to Kuwait.

Reportage on Visit by PRC's Zhang Jingfu

Arrives 3 May

LD030856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0734 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May (KUNA) — PRC State Councillor Zhang Jingfu arrived in Kuwait this morning at the head of a high-ranking economic delegation consisting of 28 members representing the various ministries and organizations concerned with foreign investment in China.

They were welcomed on arrival by Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and economy Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafim; Director General of Investments Dr Fahd Muhammad al-Rashid; and PRC ambassador to Kuwait Yang Fu Chang.

The delegation will attend a seminar on investment in the PRC which is scheduled to begin tomorrow at the premises of the Kuwaiti Economic Development Fund and which will last for 3 days.

Delegation Prompts Commentary

LD031101 Kuwait KUNA in English
0828 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 3 (KUNA) — The councellor at the Chinese State Council Zhang Jingfu arrived here Saturday [3 May] leading a 28 member senior delegation representing various government agencies interested in promoting foreign investments. The councellor and the accompanying delegation were received at the airport by Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Kharafi, Director of the Investment Public Authority Dr. Fahd al-Rashid, and the Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait Yang Fuchang.

The powerful team, arriving here from Sanaa within the framework of a tour in the region, is scheduled to attend a symposium on Sunday with Kuwait and other Gulf investors and businessmen on investment opportunities in China. The discussions with Kuwaiti investors will also tackle ways of launching 68 joint projects to the tune of 3.6 billion dollars. Chinese markets can host many projects and investments if capital and necessary technology are provided to develop economic administration. In addition, China is politically and economically stable.

Economic relations between Kuwait and China date back to the early seventies and were ever since marked by progress. The planning ministry's Central Statistical Department figures pointed out that Kuwait's exports to China in 1979 totalled 1.488 million [as received] while Kuwaiti imports in 1979 reached KD 36.393 million and increased in 1983 to KD 38.259 million. Kuwait has become increasingly dependent on Chinese products in various consumer goods following the signing of an economic and technical cooperation protocol agreement in 1977 followed by a commercial accord in 1980 which stipulated formation of a joint trade committee for consultations on projects that could be jointly implemented.

A high-level Chinese trade delegation arrived in Kuwait in 1981 to attend inauguration of the first Chinese trade fair in the Middle East. The Kuwait Fund for Economic Development has contributed in developing various ventures in China with the total loans extended to that Asian giant country in the period 1982 to February 1986 reaching KD 58.6 million. In January, 1985, an agreement for the creation of the Sino-Arab joint investment company was signed between Kuwait, People's Republic of China and Tunisia for the production of chemical fertilizers. A team of the Kuwaiti Real Estate Investment Group visited Beijing in 1985 to sign an agreement for the construction of a housing and commercial complex in the capital.

High-level talks took place here in March 1985 on means of expanding economic cooperation and boosting trade transactions that concluded in an initial agreement on investment guarantees. Legal experts from both sides worked on the agreement to open wide horizons for bilateral investment cooperation and allow excellent opportunities for Kuwaiti and other Gulf Investments in China. In March 1985, Kuwaiti-Chinese oil talks concluded in agreement on expediting a Kuwaiti team to explore horizons of cooperation in onshore oil fields and on cooperation in energy investments. In April the same year, Kuwaiti-Chinese petrochemical talks dealt with the possible participation of China in the Arab company for compound fertilizers that will be headquartered in Kuwait with joint Kuwaiti-Tunisian partnership.

The agreement for development and protection of investment in the two countries was officially signed in November 1985. Kuwait Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Kharafi and Chinese Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Yao Yilin signed for their respective countries. The agreement is considered a step forward in the field of Arab-Asian cooperation particularly when recent developments necessitated such cooperation.

China is one of the most important consumers of Kuwaiti petrochemical products such as urea and ammonia that are facing marketing difficulties for sometime now in Europe due to the European Community's imposition of custom dues on EC imports of Gulf Cooperation Council petrochemical products. Meanwhile, China passed a new set of laws recently on income taxes, protecting foreign capital and transferring of profits to strengthen economic relations with Beijing.

Minister Meets PRC Official

LD042319 Kuwait KUNA in English 1430 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 4 (KUNA) — Minister of Finance and Economy Jasim Muhammad Al-Kharafi inaugurated here Sunday the three-day seminar on investment in the People's Republic of China, at the headquarters of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development.

Kharafi welcomed, in his inaugural speech, the visiting councillor of the Chinese State Council Zhang Jingfu and the delegation accompanying him as well as the local and Gulf companies participating in the seminar.

The minister spoke about the commercial and political relations linking Kuwait and China and said those ties have started since Kuwait's independence, adding that since then efforts had been exerted to consolidate friendship relations with the peoples of the world on the basis of mutual respect and cooperaiton.

He noted that relations between the two countries have constantly developed over the past two decades and crystalized by the conclusion of the commercial agreement of October 1980 by Kuwait and China.

The Kuwait Fund for Economic Development played an important role later on in financing infrastructural and development projects in China, the minister said.

Kharafi referred to bilateral relations in the petroleum sector saying there is an effective cooperation in that field, particularly in exploration and utilization of natural gas projects as well as petrochemicals, adding that those spheres of cooperation have been carried out in implementation of the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed by the two countries in December 1977.

Speaking about the possibilities of further developing bilateral economic ties, particularly investments in different sectors in China, Kharafi said an agreement was signed in November 1985 to encourage and protect investments in the two countries. This agreement, he added, aims at creating frameworks and systems for encouraging Kuwaiti investors to operate in China.

On the seminar which started today, he said it aims at acquainting investors in Kuwait of the investments chances in China, and will be an opportunity to exchange viewpoints.

He hoped that the local and Gulf investment companies will be able to get information from the Chinese delegation on laws and legislation relating to foreign investments, the five-year plan and the priorities for investment in China.

The Chinese top official then delivered a speech in which he noted that relations between his country and Kuwait and the Gulf states have witnessed development over the past few years. Zhang Jingfu said those relations have developed, thanks to the exchange of visits by officials and businessmen from the two sides. Giving an example on those developed ties, the Chinese official referred to the phosphate fertilizers plant in his country, co-financed by China, Kuwait and Tunisia.

He noted that trade between the two sides is also witnessing constant progress and lauded the role of Chinese engineering companies, operating in the region, which, he said, have won the respect and appreciation of the Kuwaiti people and people in the Middle East.

Zhang Jingfu said the vast Chinese market can absorb foreign investments, particularly the wealth which oil exporting countries in the Gulf enjoy. He emphasized that China's open-door policy in the economic field and its desire to reactivate the economy is a firm and unshaken aim which the Beijing Government will continue to pursue.

The Chinese official said the Sixth 5-Year Plan in his country encourages expanding foreign investments in China and added that until the end of last year, China has absorbed some U.S. dollar [words indistinct] billion of foreign investment funds, under which more than 6300 joint ventures were set up.

He spoke about the fields in which the Beijing government encourages foreign investors to give direct [words indistinct] such as energy, transport, communications, ports dredging, electronic spare parts, chemical industries, food, modern technology projects in agriculture, cattle rearing and fisheries. He urged investing in hi-tech projects that would eventually be sources of hard currency through exporting the products of such projects.

During the seminar, Zhang Jingfu said, the Chinese delegation will present 68 draft projects to be considered by the participants. The Chinese ambassador to Kuwait, Yang Fuchang, hailed in a speech the friendly relations between the two countries, started established in 1971. He emphasized that the trade exchange between the two countries has contributed to the consolidation of bilateral relations.

The ambassador expressed belief that the signing of the agreement between Kuwait and China to encourage and protect investments in the two countries was the onset of a new stage in bilateral economic cooperation.

Syrian Oil Minister Arrives, Discusses OAPEC

LD050937 Kuwait KUNA in English 0802 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 5 (KUNA) — Syrian Oil Minister Ghazi Durubi has called for a radical change in the Iraqi stance toward Syria before his country allows the Iraqi oil to flow again through its territories.

In a statement to KUNA upon his arrival here last night Durubi said Syria's decision to interrupt the flow of Iraqi oil through its lands in 1982, had old political roots which he said are due "to the several aggressive attempts made by the Iraqi regime against the Syrian people".

Durubi will be attending the bi-annual conference of OAPEC due to open here (?Tuesday).

The Syrian minister called on the oil ministers in the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries to coordinate their oil policies through the organization and criticized the group's performance saying the organization did not achieve its goals.

Durubi called on the OAPEC ministers to support the organization, noting that their backing is vital and urgent particularly in view of the current chaos in the oil market.

On Tunisia's request to withdraw from OAPEC, which is scheduled to be discussed during Tuesday's conference, Durubi said this request "was surprising to us", expressing regret over this issue, saying "we hope that this will not happen or else the rifts will start in the organization", particularly that Tunisia hosts the Arab League headquarters.

He noted that OAPEC ministers will study the reasons behind Tunisia's request during their meetings here.

Oil Minister Receives Turkish Delegation

GF021125 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 1-2 May 86 p 15

[Text] Kuwait's Minister of Oil and Industry and the chairman of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation [KPC], Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi yesterday received a Turkish economic delegation headed by the Turkish Finance Ministry Undersecretary for Foreign Trade, Dr. Zakaria Bakdemer. The two sides discussed Kuwaiti-Turkish relations in the energy and oil areas and ways to boost them.

The meeting was attended by the KPC's marketing managing director, Shaykh 'Ali al-Jabir al-'Ali al-Sabah and the Turkish ambassador to Kuwait Kaya Toperi.

The Turkish delegation included the chaiman of the Turkish National Oil Company, Mofeed Nayer and the Deputy Governor of the Turkish Central Bank Zakaria Beldrem.

UAE Paper: Security Foils Hijacking 29 Apr

GF041600 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
4 May 86 p 1

[Text] Kuwait — *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Kuwaiti security forces foiled an attempt to hijack a Kuwait Airways 747 on Tuesday, 29 April, and in cooperation with another GCC state, succeeded in arresting the group assigned to carry out the hijacking. The group consisted of 12 persons belonging to the same organization which hijacked the airliner Kazimah to Tehran about a year ago.

Authorative Kuwaiti sources told *AL-KHALIJ* that the hijacking would have been carried out in two stages. Four of those assigned to hijack the plane were to board the plane, which was destined for an east Asian country, at Kuwait airport. Another eight persons were to join them at an airport in another GCC state. The sourcesconfirmed the eight persons did arrive at the rendezvous airport as transit passengers several hours ahead of schedule. They carried a number of pistols and hand grenades.

Ministries Dismiss Employees To Reduce Budgets

GF041613 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
3 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] A number of ministries have notified some of their employees of the termination of their services. This is part of a policy to reduce budget expenses by 15 percent. A number of government institutions have terminated the services of a large number of their employees who hold assistant technician positions and a number of employees in general positions.

The measures have been taken by the Ministries of Finance and Economy, Public Works and Housing, Electricity and Water, and Labor and Social Affairs. These ministries have determined the number of redundant employees and have terminated their services. They have also terminated the services of a number of non-Kuwaiti employees in the National Assembly Secretariat. *AL-QABAS* has learned that rules and bases have been established to terminate services and to not renew expiring contracts. These contracts involve general and assistant technical positions reaching 15 percent of the number of working employees.

Kuwaiti Press Criticizes U.S. Policy at Tokyo

LD041506 Kuwait KUNA in English
0810 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 4 (KUNA) — A local daily Sunday [4 May] drew attention to a perilous trend in international politics where some of the superpowers attempt to persuade their allies and partners that direct military action is a vital means for "self-defence," and that using military bases in other countries constitutes a "practical materialization for cooperation in fighting terrorism".

Commenting editorially on today's seven-nation Tokyo summit, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM* newspaper noted that those trends in U.S. foreign policy are amazingly backed by some European forums despite negative impact of such support on some European states' interest in the Mideast. The members of the seven-nation club, though not fully agreed on the topics of discussion, were able to hold the conference and come to terms on the agenda, contrary to the Arabs who neither agreed on the agenda nor managed to hold the meeting, in a reference to the abortive meeting of last Wednesday's Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes, Morocco.

The daily regretted that those nations of common interests had been able to hold their convention, while Arabs failed to do so, and hopes that such a meeting would encourage the Arabs to a have similar gathering. The English-language daily *KUWAIT TIMES*, editorially tackling the same subject, took a different approach lambasting the U.S. for trying to force the summit participants to focus discussion on the recent Soviet nuclear disaster. The paper accused U.S. President Ronald Reagan of attempting to use the seven-nation gathering "to his own selfish political gain rather than encouraging the participants to make a concerted effort to create a happier world in which no nation feels exploited." By focusing on the Soviet mishap, Reagan is trying "to cover up his political blunders like the American air raids on Libya and mad pursuit for armaments."

Although, the paper pointed out, the Soviets do owe the world an explanation for the accident, Reagan should "promise" to take the world into confidence about accidents that might take place in the U.S.". [quotation marks as received] "It is absurd to think that the man so worried about the safety of nations should be attempting to sell his newly manufactured chemical weapons like binary gases to NATO allies, only to make West Europe doubly disastrous, it pointed out.

"Reagan should think twice before trying to make a case against the Soviets at the summit which is basically geared towards deliberations on economic matters. "The cause he plans to build only makes him a co-accused," the *KUWAIT TIMES* concluded.

PDRY

Reportage on PDRY Minister's Visit to Ethiopia

Minister Returns From Talks

GF031734 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of interior, returned to Aden today following the conclusion of an official visit to Socialist Ethiopia. Brother al-Siyayli and the delegation accompanying him held official talks with the comrades within the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. The talks reviewed the aspects of the struggle relations between the two friendly parties and their joint stands vis-a-vis the developments of the Arab and international situation, as well as new developments in Africa and the Horn of Africa. The two sides also discussed issues of mutual interest and adopted a number of steps to strengthen bilateral relations based on comradeship and principles between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

In a statement to the newspaper *14 OCTOBER*, Brother al-Siyayli said that the talks between the delegations of our country and Socialist Ethiopia were held in a climate of comradely ties and mutual understanding of all the issues under discussion. Agreement was reached on most of the issues on the agenda of the meeting between the two sides. He added that the visit was within the framework of exchanging views on the volatile political situation in the region and the mutual coordination of both countries' stands vis-a-vis U.S. moves and its hostile intentions against the nationalist and progressive countries overlooking the Red Sea which refuse to toe the line of U.S. strategy.

He said that the two sides discussed at length the recent visits by U.S. Vice President George Bush and White House envoys to a number of countries in the region and the serious perils that may result from such moves, which do not merely threaten nationalist countries, but also pose a real danger to all liberation movements and all the region's peoples.

No 'Tangible Results' Achieved

GF041323 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
4 May 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] Addis Ababa — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that negotiations between a PDRY delegation led by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior, and a number of Ethiopian officials have not reached tangible results concerning efforts by Ethiopia to achieve national reconciliation between the Aden Government and elements loyal to [former] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Ethiopian efforts also failed to bring the two sides to the negotiating table.

The talks were held between officials from the Workers Party of Ethiopia, under the chairmanship of the secretary of foreign relations, and a PDRY delegation led by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli. They focused on the condition of detainees and the fate of those who fled to Sanaa and Addis Ababa after the 13 January events, a total of 18,000 civilian and military officials according to Yemeni sources. *AL-ITTIHAD* learned that related dialogue has faced a number of obstacles, as the PDRY delegation insists that the authorities should settle the condition of detainees according to the law and release those proven innocent. As for the elements loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in Sanaa and Addis Ababa, the PDRY delegation pointed out that the amnesty resolution issued recently by the supreme leadership in the PDRY applies. However, the delegation has reservations on the return of some leading elements of the former Political Bureau and Central Committee loyal to former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Meanwhile, elements loyal to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad demanded genuine guarantees for their return and for the release of detainees who according to these elements, number over 12,000.

The talks between Salih Munassar al-Siyayli and Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, Ethiopian minister of state and public security, also tackled other essential and serious issues concerning a PDRY request for the return of some navy units, including military equipment and aircraft carriers with which Naval Force Commander Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad 'Abdallah defected to Aseb and Mits'iwa ports following the 13 January events. *AL ITTIHAD* has learned contacts between the two countries on this issue would continue. The Ethiopian representatives insist on settling this issue within a comprehensive framework of the other political issues included in the settlement of the problems of defectors and their return to their homeland.

Al-Siyayli returned to Aden yesterday. He stated that agreement was reached on continuing dialogue between Aden and Addis Ababa at the party, state, and popular levels.

Talks Held With Former Political Bureau Members

GF030805 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
0730 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 3 May (WAM) — The newspaper *AL KHALIJ* reports today that negotiations are underway in Addis Ababa between a high-level PDRY delegation and a number of former members of the YSP Political Bureau. Quoting sources close to officials in Aden, the newspaper reports the delegation rejected the participation of former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in the negotiations. The negotiations focus primarily on the future of 6,000 PDRY subjects, some of whom fled the PDRY after the 13 January events. Some were outside Aden by virtue of their positions or duties when the events began. These subjects include former ambassadors and ministers, political bureau, and central committee members. Most of these subjects are in Addis Ababa and Sanaa, while others are in Syria and socialist countries. The sources said that Ethiopia and the USSR are acting as mediators in these negotiations.

QATAR

Foreign Minister Returns to Doha From Fes

GF021940 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1900 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Doha, 2 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation returned to Doha today from Fes after taking part in the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers which concluded today. Upon arrival, the Qatari minister told QNA that he hopes the Arab efforts and consultations will yield positive results to promote Arab solidarity in the next meeting.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Attends, Speaks at Graduation

GF031412 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, patronized a celebration this morning on the graduation of the 44th group of King 'Abd al-'Aziz Military College students and the 13th group of the graduate officers.

At the end of the celebration his royal highness answered questions put forward by SPA, radio, and press correspondents. [begin recording]

[Correspondent] Your Royal Highness, the British defense secretary will visit the Kingdom on Monday [5 May]. What will you discuss during this visit?

[Prince Sultan] First, the secretary's visit is an amicable one, during which we will continue the talks which I held with the former British defense secretary in London several months ago. Also, it is his desire to attend the exhibition of the first group of Tornado aircraft which will be held during the graduation celebration of the King Faysal Air Force College, God willing.

[Correspondent] Your Royal Highness, you have realized the development and progress of the military colleges in our country. Is there, God willing, any intention to establish a military university that will join these colleges and work for their progress?

[Prince Sultan] It is true that there is no military university at present, but there is the commanders' college. We also have the staff college, which will be developed into a war college in the near future, and this will be the highest college for military studies.

[Correspondent] Your Royal Highness, your successful tour which was designed to bring closer the points of view of the two sister countries, Qatar and Bahrain, upon the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd, had a great effect. This effect was witnessed by the information media of various world countries.

[Prince Sultan] The truth is, with all respect to the world information media, they turned this matter into a big issue while it is nothing. This is only a summer cloud, as is said among brothers. It is a healthy phenomenon that such differences should arise among brothers, and then they are followed by amity and fraternity. The efforts which I or other brothers exerted were at the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd and his gignantic and effective efforts to safeguard amity, amicability, and fraternity among the GCC countries.

[Correspondent] Thank you and May God give you long life. [end recording]

Efforts To Resolve Qatari-Bahraini Dispute Noted

Editorial Praises Kingdom

GF020535 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 2 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on His Majesty King Fahd's efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere, the newspaper *AL-MADINAH* in its editorial today emphasizes that the Kingdom, thanks to the complete calm which characterizes its wise leadership represented in his majesty the king, has been able to contain the transient dispute which arose between two GCC fraternal states. As is the custom in this country, which represents the Arab and Muslim nation and in accordance which the previous official authorization from the governments of the two fraternal countries — Bahrain and Qatar — the Kingdom has found a suitable solution to the issue of the maritime border between the two countries.

King's 'Swift Action' Cited

GF021350 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The most prominent feature of the Kingdom's foreign policy is to contain transient conflicts among the brothers. These conflicts are caused by unnatural circumstances which can lead to tension in relations, despite the existing favorable atmosphere that does not allow such tension to expand. This is a natural role which is required of the Kingdom in accordance with its status and potential in the international arena, as well as in the regional, Arab, and Islamic arenas.

The Kingdom is known for its swift action to contain any transient conflicts which should be solved through cordial and peaceful means to guarantee the unity of Arab ranks and thus deny the joint enemy of the Arab and Islamic nations the opportunity to exploit such transient conflicts. There are many examples of such action, the most recent being the feeling of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, led by His Majesty King Fahd, that its objectives and noble role calls for it to act to bring closer the views of the fraternal countries of Qatar and Bahrain on the issue of the maritime borders between them. It is no secret that the recent tension between fraternal Qatar and Bahrain has inspired his Majesty King Fahd to devote anew his efforts toward the concept of cohesion among the brothers to contain in time this transient conflict. This stems from his majesty's belief that the best way to settle transient conflicts is through cordial efforts, which is the tool for success to consolidate relations within the framework of the goals of the GCC.

Perhaps the success His Majesty King Fahd achieved through understanding and cooperation by his brothers His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and His Highness Shaykh 'isa Salman Al Khalifah at an early stage of containing this dispute will lead, God willing, to further success in issues which require some time to solve due to their nature in a way that will guarantee a radical solution to maritime border issues between the two fraternal countries.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, represented in its leader His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, is very optimistic about the initial results which the two brother fraternal states, Qatar and Bahrain, have achieved. The kingdom knows that this beginning is a promising one for reaching solutions that will return things to normal in a way that will serve the two fraternal countries' interests. At the same time, the Kingdom appreciates the good office efforts which have been made by the GCC leaders.

Cabinet Discusses Dispute
GF041827 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a cabinet session held this afternoon. After the session, Information Minister 'Ali Al-Sha'ir told SPA: His majesty the king was eager to devote the session to discussion of new developments on the level of the Arab Gulf region and the new development to clear the fraternal relations between Qatar and Bahrain over which sits a transient cloud which is soon to vanish to be followed by amity and love.

The minister added: His majesty the king briefed the cabinet on the progress of the talks and the contacts his majesty has held with his brothers in the two countries to bridge the discord in the points of view on some issues relating to the maritime border between them. These talks and contacts were part of his continued efforts in consultation with his brothers the GCC leaders in this good direction. These efforts have so far produced positive results.

The minister continued: His majesty expressed full confidence in the understanding of the officials in the two fraternal countries of the solid principles on which the GCC is based and in the anxiousness of all to strengthen the bonds of fraternity and ties of constant amity among the united and coherent Arab Gulf family. His majesty also affirmed the Kingdom's determination to continue its constructive role and to intensify its efforts to remove the reasons for the dispute and normalize things between the two fraternal states, Qatar and Bahrain, in a way that will ensure good for all, God willing.

Failure To Hold Summit Not Final, Paper Says
GF040629 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 4 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* writes in its editorial: The lack of success faced by the efforts made to hold an extraordinary Arab summit in Fes, Morocco, in response to a call from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, does not mean that Arab-Arab differences have led those efforts to the end of a deadlocked path, nor does it mean that these differences have become impossible or even hard to resolve. All there is to it, is that further contacts and consultations are still urgently needed. The Kingdom, at all times and in all circumstances, expresses its total readiness to play a constructive role to restore Arab relations to their normal state. Hence whenever a dispute arises between any two or more Arab parties, the eyes of the Arab leaders, governments, and peoples are turned to the Kingdom expecting an initiative by its leaders to contain such disputes among the brothers, and to move all the Arab parties toward a meeting point where the disputes and disagreements are resolved and a new leaf is turned in relations among the brothers, in consecration of unity, solidarity, and joint action for the sake of the fateful causes of the one nation.

Kingdom Said Willing To Help Fight Terrorism
GF021356 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 2 May (SPA) — Interior Minister His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has affirmed that the Kingdom's distinctive role toward the Arab and Islamic worlds and developing countries is based on the Kingdom's commitment and adherence to Islam in words and deed, and its implementation of the policies of moderation, fraternal cooperation, and human understanding and cooperation.

In an interview with the FRG (ZATT) first television network, His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that his talks with FRG officials included relations between the Kingdom and the FRG in various fields and means to promote cooperation. He indicated that he discussed security cooperation between the Kingdom and the FRG and that agreement has been reached to further this cooperation. His Highness Prince Nayif asserted the Kingdom's willingness to cooperate on an international level with the Western group, or others, to fight terrorism. He noted that terrorism has become international, as it is not only European or only Arab. His highness said a dialogue is going on between the Arab League and the European Community and it might produce specific ideas for implementation.

Responding to a question regarding the Kingdom's stand on the recent U.S. aggression against Libya, his Highness Prince Nayif said the Kingdom declared its stand at that time and that it rejects such a method of resolving problems and supports the fraternal Libyanpeople just as it supports all Arab peoples.

Regarding the Kingdom's oil policy, his highness the interior minister said the past, present, and future policy of the Kingdom is constant and based on achieving a balance between the interests of producers and consumers and achieving stability in the international oil market. He said that the Kingdom has issued a statement to this effect.

King Orders Information Minister To Ban AL-AHRAM
NC032224 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — The Saudi authorities have banned the entry of AL-AHRAM into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in what has been described as the first Saudi measure against *AL-AHRAM* in its 110-year history.

In its Sunday edition, *AL-AHRAM* points out that Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has ordered his information minister to prohibit the distribution of the paper. On the basis of these instructions, the ban took effect last Wednesday, and all the issues that had been sent to Saudi Arabia before that time were confiscated.

AL-AHRAM notes that this step by Saudi Arabia was the first of its kind, with the exception of the short period in which all Egyptian papers were banned from certain Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The paper adds that Saudi circles believe the ban was probably the result of a series of articles on Egypt and the Arabs written by the paper's chief editor. In these pieces, the chief editor offered an objective assessment in figures of the volume of Arab financial aid to Egypt, which stopped in 1979. He also touched on the withdrawal of a number of Gulf countries, including Saudi Arabia, from the Arab Industrialization Organization, and the negative impact this had on the Arabs' military capabilities.

Statement Issued on Interior Minister's FRG Visit

GF021952 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1855 GMT 2 May 86

[Statement issued at the conclusion of visit by Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the FRG]

[Text] Bonn, 2 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, visited the FRG from 20-23 Sha'ban, corresponding to 29 April to 2 May, at the invitation extended to his highness by His Excellency the FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann. During the visit his highness held intensive political talks with his excellency the FRG minister dealing with bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, and the issue of international terrorism. The two ministers affirmed that bilateral relations are good and free of problems and that cooperation between the two countries is close in all fields, including the field of security. His excellency the FRG minister evaluated his highness' visit as a positive gesture that indicates the intimate and amicable relations between the two sides. He asserted his support for every effort that falls within the sphere of armament and security training for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as long as the Kingdom so desires. Prince Nayif expressed his appreciation of Saudi-FRG friendship and described personal exchanges of views as of the utmost importance and as beneficial to the two friendly countries.

Regarding the situation in the Middle East, both ministers agreed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is an important element of stability in the Middle East region. The most important issue discussed by the two ministers was the question of combating international terrorism. In this regard the FRG interior minister said: I am personally ready to cooperate with all countries, especially the Arab friends, in order to create a favorable atmosphere to halt the expansion of the evil of terrorism. He added: We support every initiative which we believe will lead to solutions or progress in this field.

His Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz affirmed the need to differentiate between the struggle of people against occupation and terrorism which is considered a senseless act of violence. Both ministers agreed that terrorism does not solve problems, but rather complicates them. They agreed that such problems should be resolved through peaceful means.

The two ministers agreed to work in the direction of combating terrorism and averting it. The two ministers said that information will be exchanged in light of certain situations and that they will coordinate those measures which are adopted. The FRG interior minister described participation in this agreement as a thing the importance of which cannot be ignored in the fight against terrorism. The views of the two ministers were identical on the continuation of the entrenchment of cooperation in the interests of the two countries. At the end of the meeting His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz invited his excellency the FRG minister to visit the Kingdom to get acquainted with the efforts exerted in the field of development. The FRG interior minister gratefully accepted the invitation.

UAE

Foreign Minister Meets Al-Shar', Returns From Fes

GF030618 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0530 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 May (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Abu Dhabi from Fes tonight. He led a UAE delegation to the Arab foreign ministers meetings which concluded there yesterday. Rashid 'Abdallah earlier met in his residence in Fes with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. During the meeting, they exchanged views and consultations on the ministers' agreement to continue study and coordination to prepare for the next Arab foreign ministers meeting which will pave the way for the Arab summit.

YAR

President Returns From FRG Visit 4 May

GF050511 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, returned to Sanaa yesterday after concluding a private visit to the FRG lasting several days. Upon his arrival he was received by a number of brother officials.

Deputy Premier Departs for Ethiopia 4 May

GF041724 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, left for Addis Ababa this afternoon on a visit to Ethiopia to last several days. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that Dr al-'Attar is carrying a message from Brother

Colonel 'ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Mengistu Haile-Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, dealing with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. The agency has also learned that the invitation extended by the brother leader president and secretary general to the Ethiopian leader to visit our country will be confirmed during the visit.

Egypt Rejects PLO Request to Open Offices

GF031830 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 2 May 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that the Egyptian Government has rejected a PLO request to open PLO offices in a number of Egyptian cities and to publicly practice political activity. It used the excuse that the current political situation in Egypt does not permit the development of relations with the PLO. The Egyptian Government at the same time affirmed that it would continue to give total political support to the PLO, since it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It added that the government would also support the PLO'S participation in any regional or international negotiations or conferences which are held to solve the Middle East crisis. The government stressed that it cannot do more than this under current circumstances.

'Secret Talks' Held With Israel on Tabah, Ties

PM011335 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 22 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian-Israeli Secret Talks"]

[Text] *AL-SHA'B* has learned that secret talks were held between Egypt and Israel last week. A high-ranking Israeli envoy arrived in Cairo last Wednesday and was received by President Husni Mubarak and other senior officials. Nothing has been reported in Israel or Egypt on the meeting.

AL-SHA'B has also learned that the talks with the Israeli envoy, who has not been identified and whose movements were shrouded in complete secrecy, covered the Tabah issue, Egyptian-Israeli bilateral relations, and the situation in the region in the wake of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

Ghali Addresses U.S. Chamber of Commerce

PM021358 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 30 Apr 86 p 4

[Jamil George report: "Dr Ghali Tells U.S. Chamber of Commerce Members: This Is the Way to Solve the Palestinian Problem and Combat Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] During a meeting with members of the [U.S.] Chamber of Commerce Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali was asked about the challenges facing Egypt at home and abroad. The minister talked about Egypt's attitude toward the United States, the Soviet Union, the nonaligned states, and the Arab and African states. He also discussed relations with Israel, the Palestinian problem and Egypt's new concept of a solution for it, international terrorism and Egypt's views on the best way of combatting it.

At the beginning Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Ghali said: Egypt is facing a number of challenges which strongly influence its foreign policy. The first internal challenge is the population explosion and how to deal with it.

He added: The second challenge is energy. Egypt today is an oil exporting country, but within 8 to 10 years we will be using all our oil for local consumption. Egypt tried to solve this problem by ratifying the nuclear nonproliferation treaty in February 1981. We then initiated contacts with various states to promote better coordination in nuclear technology programs with the states which export such technology. As a result we have signed agreements with France, the United States, the FRG, Canada, and Australia. Under these agreements we get an 8,000 megawatt nuclear power station.

The third challenge is water. As known the Nile is our only source. Ninety four per cent of Egypt's land is desert. Fifty million people are concentrated in the remaining 6 per cent. Our future water needs will be great. That is why we need better relations with the African states.

Dr Butrus Ghali then spoke about external challenges. He said: I am often asked: How can you prove that you want peace? My answer is: Just walk around in Cairo and you will discern the development efforts and the answer. We are one of the most sincere states in our pursuit of peace. It has become essential to us since the 1979 Washington treaty. We intend to establish an overall peace, not a bilateral or separate peace. Our target is a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace. To achieve this the Americans should find a solution to the Palestinian problem, without which there can be no stability in the region.

Then there was a dialogue between Dr Butrus Ghali and the members of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Question: What is Egypt's position on the U.S. aggression against Libya? Dr Ghali: We received the news with great concern because Egypt has an Arab dimension and the Libyan people are very close to us... Although we have no relations with the Libyan Government there is no reason why we should not have a deep sense of solidarity with the Libyan people. We at the same time underline the need for adherence to the UN Charter, which states that disputes should not be settled by force. We know that terrorism exists and that Libya is one of its centers, but the solution must surely be international action as suggested by President Mubarak before the European parliament.

Question: You are moving toward better relations with the Soviet Union. If that is the case how would it affect relations with the United States?

Dr Ghali: Egypt is a nonaligned state. That is why we seek better relations with the two superpowers. This approach is in the interest of the third world states and peace, which cannot be achieved without rapprochement between the two superpowers at an international conference.

Question: Do you have a message to address to American businessmen?

Dr Ghali: I tell them that stability prevails in Egypt, which provides a market consisting of 50 million people. Egypt enjoys the rule of law and democracy and occupies a prominent position in Africa, Asia, and the Arab world. That is why you should support us in solving the economic problems which resulted from previous wars. It is in the interests of the United states, Europe, and peace to help Egypt overcome the development obstacles facing it.

Question: How do you view the election results in Sudan?

Dr Ghali: They are the same results we anticipated 5 months ago. I hope that they will succeed in solving the problem of the south so that all Sudan can enjoy peace and turn to solving its economic and social problems. We are playing a quiet part in encouraging rapprochement between Sudan and Ethiopia. We also encourage other states to mediate. The United States should encourage this kind of dialogue.

Question: Is there really an applicable solution to the Palestinian problem?

Dr Ghali: I do believe there is a solution based on setting up a Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza. If the Palestinians wish to be in a federation or confederation with Jordan it should be up them to decide that of their own free will. We believe that we should tackle this problem one step at a time. The first step should be the West Bank and Gaza. Once that has been achieved we can move to tackle the question of the Palestinians scattered outside the West Bank and Gaza. Then there will be the international problem of Jerusalem. I believe that given political will and vision and tolerance nothing is impossible.

Ghali Interviewed on Terrorism, Libya, Israel

PM021345 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by M. Angeles Espinosa in Cairo; no date given]

[Excerpt] Question: What is the Egyptian Government's stance on the U.S. military attack on Libya?

Answer: We have emphasized three main ideas. First, we are very concerned about the U.S. action and believe that it runs counter to international law and the UN Charter. On the other hand, we do not support Libya, either. We condemn terrorism, and believe that one of the reasons for that action was terrorism. It was a short-term solution to the crisis, and what we must seek is a long-term solution. Third, we wish to emphasize solidarity with the Libyan people. Egypt has proposed the holding of an international conference on international terrorism and has called for Arab solidarity to put an end to all the problems of the area.

Question: Most Arab countries have condemned the U.S. action. Have they not adopted specific measures against the United States, as Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi requested?

Answer: I do not believe that there is anything more than diplomatic condemnation, since practice is not leading to the adoption of any kind of sanction against the policy of intervention.

Question: Why?

Answer: Because the Arab countries do not wish to adopt them. I believe that Libya bears some responsibility. We all agree and condemn Libya's policy of destabilization in the Arab world in Africa, and in the world at large.

Question: So the U.S. action will not affect your relations with Washington?

Answer: No, of course not. Not at all. We need the United States to continue the peace process in the Near East, and without its presence it would be very difficult to achieve a new peace process and to secure a solution to the Near East crisis. Nor do we wish to underestimate the European Community's role in the peace process, and even the Soviet Union's role, but we believe that U.S. participation is essential for an obvious reason — its influence over Israel.

Question: Some observers believe that the United States has lost the credibility to take part in a peace process.

Answer: I do not believe that the Egyptian Government shares that viewpoint.

Question: Over the past few days, some news media have reported an alleged U.S. request for Egypt to take part in the operation against Libya. What can you say about this?

Answer: They are rumors which have been read in the press. No request of that kind has been made at the level of the Foreign Ministry.

Question: Will Egypt take part in the Fes Arab summit?

Answer: We have not been officially invited. We are not members of the Arab League, and I do not believe that we will be asked to take part.

Question: Can you confirm the visit to Cairo last week by a special envoy of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to meet with senior Egyptian officials?

Answer: President Husni Mubarak has openly stated that he has received special envoys of Al-Qadhdhafi on at least 20 occasions, and these meetings have always been futile. We have totally severed our relations with Libya.

Question: What are your current relations with Israel?

Answer: I have just returned from there, and we are attempting to move from a cold peace to closer relations. Resolution of the Taba problem is a prerequisite, and so far it has not been resolved. But we believe that we must maintain our contacts with Israel, not only because they are useful for keeping the peace but also because they could help to resolve the Palestinian problem.

King Husayn Telephones President Mubarak 2 May

NC022042 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Husni Mubarak tonight. The two men exchanged views on a number of Arab issues.

Reportage on Visit by Polish Foreign Minister

Arrives in Cairo

NC032012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1855 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski arrived in Cairo this evening for a 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In a statement, the Polish foreign minister said this was his first trip to Egypt, and that it would be a good opportunity to exchange views with Egyptian officials on international issues in general and on those of mutual interest in particular. The Polish minister expressed the conviction that the outcome of his visit would help intensify contacts between the two countries and promote bilateral relations to the benefit of the states and peoples of Egypt and Poland.

The Polish guest described Egyptian-Polish relations as having a long history in all fields and as governed by a spirit of understanding and respect for the two countries' sovereignty and interests.

Official talks between Egypt and Poland are scheduled to open tomorrow. Marian Orzechowski will lead the Polish team, while Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will head the Egyptian delegation. During their discussions, the two sides will touch on international questions of common interest, foremost of which are the Gulf war, peace in the Middle East, and ways of strengthening bilateral ties.

Talks Open

NC041312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) — Official Egyptian-Polish talks began at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. The first session was chaired by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Marian Orzechowski, Polish foreign minister, who arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 3-day visit.

During their 2-hour meeting, the two men discussed bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields. They also discussed international issues of common interest, as well as economic problems, particularly Third World indebtedness.

They expressed pleasure over the development of the two countries' relations on the basis of mutual understanding and respect. They also stated their wish that the existing economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation would be maintained and fomented.

Regarding the Middle East, they stressed the importance of strengthening stability and peace in the region through efforts steered at reaching a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue and at recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination.

During the talks, Dr 'Abd al-Majid asserted that Egypt wants to continue the efforts underway with all those involved so as to give momentum to the peace process.

Other regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed.

MENA has learned that the talks also dealt with the importance of peace in the Mediterranean and the relation between European and Mediterranean peace and peace in the Middle East. The two delegations agreed on the need to end the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible, since this is in the interest of both the Iranians and the Iraqis.

As to bilateral relations, they examined the Egyptian and Polish balances of payments, and Polish imports of non-traditional Egyptian goods.

Ministers Cited on Talks

NC041430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 May (MENA) — Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski described his talks today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, as positive and meaningful. He noted that they were in line with the tradition of good and deep-rooted relations between Egypt and Poland.

The Polish foreign minister added that it is natural for two countries with such relations to have many issues of common concern to discuss. Both states, he pointed out, agree that bilateral ties in all fields should be developed further. This understanding was actually reinforced during the discussions.

Marian Orzechowski said that he and Dr 'Abd al-Majid examined what Poland — a country with a certain degree of influence in Europe — and Egypt — a country with certain degree of influence in the Arab world — could work for peace and security and for the alleviation of tension around the globe. He stated that the talks dealt with world peace and security, conditions in Europe and the Middle East, the Palestinians issue, the disputes in the region, and the task of resolving conflicts through peaceful means. Such solutions, he said, are in everyone's interest.

The Polish foreign minister expressed his country's desire for closer cooperation with Egypt, particularly in the economic field, where it is needed most. In addition, Orzechowski noted that the economic problems of the Third World, and particularly that of debts, had been studied.

The Polish foreign minister said that work must be done to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace and security. This would help promote peace and security in the Middle East.

The Polish foreign minister highlighted his country's backing for an international conference under UN auspices as the only way to solve the Middle East problem. All parties concerned should take part in this conference, especially the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. He declared that Warsaw supports the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to a state of their own.

For his part, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described his talks with the Polish foreign minister as quite useful. He noted that they covered several political questions of mutual concern in addition to bilateral relations. 'Abd al-Majid said that the ties linking Egypt and Poland are long-standing, date back more than 60 years, and are founded upon the common interests of both peoples.

'Abd al-Majid pointed out that Egypt appreciates Poland's scientific, technological, and archaeological achievements. He made special reference to the Polish school of archaeology.

'Abd al-Majid concluded by stating that the Polish minister will hold additional talks with other officials in Cairo on ways of promoting bilateral ties.

A joint communique is expected on Tuesday, and it will be devoted to the outcome of the Polish minister's trip to Egypt.

Suez Official Discusses Shipbuilding With PRC

NC021020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] 'Ismailia, 2 May (MENA) — Engineer Muhammad 'Izzat 'Adil, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, paid a recent visit to China and has said that he discussed cooperation in shipbuilding and repair between the Shanghai shipyard and the Suez Canal Authority shipyard at Port Said.

In an exclusive statement to MENA Ismailia, Eng 'Adil said that Chinese officials thanked the Suez Canal Authority for the services it renders to international trade and navigation in general, and to Chinese ships in particular. They also commended the authority's decision to include the Chinese ship inspection bureau among the international inspection bureaus whose certificates are admissible at the Suez Canal Authority.

Eng 'Adil pointed out that China will supply the authority's shipyard with the spare parts for Chinese ships that require urgent repairs so that they may be ready to resume their voyages without having to return to China or other ports.

Eng 'Adil said that it was agreed to conduct a study on the possibility of establishing warehouses for Chinese merchandise in the free zone of Port Said and Suez, so Chinese ships may make up for the freightage discharged at Asian and European ports. This way, the ships would not have to return empty to China for a reshipment. This would ultimately reduce costs and generate a worthy revenue for Chinese shipping companies.

The chairman of the Suez Canal authority returned from Beijing the day before yesterday, following a week's visit at the invitation of the Chinese transportation minister.

During his visit, Eng 'Adil held a number of meetings with Chinese officials with a view to bolstering cooperation between Egypt and China. He also visited the Guangzhou annual fair, which displays Chinese goods for international marketing.

It is worth noting that a 1,000 Chinese ships cross the Suez Canal authority.

Al-Sharif Receives PRC Party Delegation

NC031435 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif met in his office at noon today with the members of a PRC Communist Party delegation led by the party's deputy chairman [na'ib ra'is al-hizb]. Bilateral relations in the field of information and ways of promoting them were discussed at the meeting. The PRC ambassador in Cairo and Husayn 'Anan, head of the secretaries of the Radio and Television Union, were also present.

FRG's Genscher Sends Message to 'Abd al-Majid

NC021449 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1354 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 2 May (MENA) — FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has sent an urgent message to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The message deals with Genscher's activities in a number of Middle East states, as well as his contacts with Arab parties regarding the question of terrorism in the region.

Genscher received Al-Shafi'i' 'Abd al-Hamid, Egypt's ambassador to Bonn, and handed him the message. He also discussed with the ambassador the question of international terrorism and ways to combat it, as well as ways to give momentum to the Middle East peace process and the possibility of a more active European role in this regard.

Genscher's meeting with the Egyptian ambassador falls within the framework of consultations which the German minister is holding with Arab officials. He has already met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in Algiers and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Belgrade. Genscher's meetings precede his attendance at the summit conference of the seven industrial states scheduled to be held in Tokyo on Sunday.

Reportage on Activities of Minister Butrus Ghali

Receives FRG Military Delegation

NC031913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 May (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met this evening with the members of a visiting FRG military delegation led by Lieutenant General (Von Zandrar). The situation in the Middle East and the efforts being made to achieve regional peace and security were among the

subjects discussed.

Refuses Comment on Falashas

GF021402 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, has refused to comment on a report that an airplane carrying a number of Ethiopian Jews — Falashas — had landed at Cairo International Airport. Quoting Butrus Ghali, *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper says that he received a cable a few days ago from the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv inquiring about the truth of this report.

Authorities at Cairo airport have denied the landing of the airplane, however *AL-ITTIHAD* has confirmed that an airplane carrying a number of Israelis landed at Cairo airport last Tuesday from Nairobi.

Receives Press Delegation

NC031404 Cairo MENA in English 1350 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Cairo May 3 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received today the press delegation invited by the United Nations to visit the area for a fact-finding mission on the Palestinian issue.

Dr Ghali expounded Egypt's efforts to consolidate peace march and its continuing endeavour to achieve just and overall settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Dr Ghali underlined the importance attached by Egypt to the U.N. role in this field and Egypt's support to hold an international conference on peace.

The delegation includes journalists from various nationalities and will pay similar visit to Jordan and Syria.

Leaves for UN Committee Meeting

NC040813 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Geneva this morning to attend the meetings of the 32nd session of the UN committee for international law, scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Dr Ghali has stated that the committee will discuss a number of legal matters, particularly the use of rivers and waterways for purposes other than navigation, the stability of international peace and security, and the international responsibility of UN member-states and their legal immunity.

Paper Warns of Nuclear Risks Posed by Israel

NC050719 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 May (MENA) — Referring to the Soviet nuclear reactor accident, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* warns of the risk resulting from Israel's refusal to open its nuclear plants for inspection by international control and inspection organizations.

In its editorial today, the paper says: While blaming Moscow for what has happened to one of its nuclear reactors, we must blame Israel for its nuclear policies, which could subject the Middle East to many risks. The paper stresses the need for a commitment by all UN members to ratify the international agreements regulating the use of nuclear energy.

Islamic Groups May Have Obtained Missing Weapons

NC021949 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] The Egyptian *ROSE AL-YUSUF* magazine has reported that 20,000 weapons disappeared from the Asyut camps following the recent riots and that Islamic extremist groups may have obtained some of them.

The Egyptian authorities have arrested dozens of Extremist Muslims, including Shaykh 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, who is a Jihad Movement ideologist. He has already been acquitted twice in connection with the assassination of the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat. It should also be noted that Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman issued a judgement [fatwa] permitting the killing of President Sadat.

56 'Extremist' Muslims Imprisoned for Attack

NC011956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1709 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Aswan, 1 May (MENA) — The public prosecutor in Aswan has decided to imprison 56 people belonging to the extremist muslim group which had attempted to storm the Al-Nasr Mosque [on 29 April]. Among those who have been arrested is Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, professor at the Foundations of Islam College in Asyut. The public prosecutor has brought a number of charges against him, including illegal gathering and resisting authorities. The prosecution has also decided to release three people, all of whom are minors. They will be turned over to their parents. The public prosecutor has agreed to transfer one of the accused to a cairo hospital for treatment. Six detained university students will also be allowed to take their exams.

Commentator on Problems of Religious Extremism

PM301416 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
25 Apr 86 pp 4, 5, 7

[Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Violence Concealed Beneath the Veil"]

[Excerpts] I wonder, just as other people wonder, what is the reason for this sudden escalation of activity by Islamic groups, activity that recently turned into violence in some of the Egyptian universities.

What happened recently at some colleges in Al-minya, Asiyut, Cairo, and particularly the Qasr al-'Ayni medical college should not go unnoticed. We should ask ourselves: Why is this escalating violence and what are the motives behind it? What kind of university do we want? Some people have gone as far as using knives and knucle-dusters in order to suppress every opposing view and kill every opportunity for dialogue. Indeed I wonder, just as others wonder, on what kind of relationship or traditions a healthy university life can be based if some individuals from those groups of people can manhandle a respectable university professor who is supposed to be venerated by his students and to threaten to cut out his tongue and amputate his hand because he argued with a female student about the meaning of the veil she was wearing considering that she has chosen medicine as her future career.

The dean's argument was that the veil is not suitable for a doctor because a patient would like to see hope in the doctor's face and because the veil impedes communication between the doctor and the patient, not to mention impeding other practical things such as the rules for entering exams which require that every male and female student be identified. If some people see that wearing a veil is religious what is to stop others from wearing it as a means of concealing one's identity?

But the hardliners made a big issue out of it; they protested, made threats, and attributed to the dean things that he did not say in order to force him to accept what they have forced other colleges to accept.

What kind of a university will ours be if the Islamic groups insist through oppression, violence, and intimidation on a university life conforming with their wrong and narrow understanding of religion and in accordance with their incorrect view of the question of morals.

According to them music corrupts morals because it is the voice of the devil; there should be no room in universities for innocent entertainment because it is against religion; and mixing of the sexes should be banned because it leads to temptation. Therefore female students must study in a hall separate from that of the male students, and if there is no room then separation of the two sexes in the same class should be done by keeping some vacant seats between the two sexes; and the lecturer must stop delivering his lecture upon hearing the muezzin call for prayer and remain seated in his place waiting for those students who have gone out for prayer to return before resuming his lecture. As for mixed outings, their mere mention is banned because they are the embodiment of corruption.

These people do not accept any argument on the grounds that they are the majority in the students unions and therefore have the right to impose on university life whatever strange traditions they wish. If a teacher objects he would be accused of blasphemy and if a student dares to differ his lot would be a hard beating as an example for the others.

I do not wish to get involved in a futile argument about the veil because it is still subject to contradictory interpretations on which there is no consensus. But I would like to ask those who imagine that through violence they can go back to a past era in distant history: Are outward appearances sufficient to reassure us that Islam will regain its early purity and that we can restore a pure era such as that of the early caliphs?

I would like to ask them: What can we do about the hundreds of thousands of women working in factories, markets, and offices and the millions of mothers and daughters in the countryside working in the fields with no veil or purdah? Shall we force everybody to wear a veil or purdah by the force of law? Which of these shall we impose in order to be reassured that the era of the first caliphs will be restored and that we will again restore it in the 21st century? Nevertheless, the fact is that the issue of the veil is only an excuse like many other excuses that those groups invent in order to justify their deliberate escalation, behind which lie other motives. Perhaps the motive that is most evident in the activities of these groups is the attempt from time to time to create opportunities for some kind of test of strength in the hope of gaining greater influence or imposing their mental terror so that everybody will remain silent out of fear and for safety's sake. I was alarmed to hear from a senior university official that the number of incidents involving Islamic groups in Egyptian universities has doubled, reaching more than 350 incidents of increasing violence. There has been a greater increase in the use of knives and knuckle-dusters in clashes with students who disagree with the Islamic groups' views or those who reject the concepts which those groups try to impose by force on university life. Unfortunately scores of such incidents have involved hard and painful beating of students whose only crime was to speak to their female colleagues. They have also involved serious insults to the tutorial staff who reject this mental terror. Indeed some of these incidents occurred outside the university compound. In Al-minya groups of students tried to attack some tourist groups that go there to visit the town's landmarks. Tourist groups were attacked with stones because the women were not decently dressed! This has compelled tourist organizers to cancel visits to Al-minya landmarks from the tourist programs. Certain extremist groups are also striving to impose their control on many Waqf mosques. They force preachers to abandon their pulpits and replace them with preachers with more strident voices and more capable of expressing the ambitions of these groups.

Intensive political efforts are also being made to augment the presence of these groups in certain political parties that lack a popular base among the Egyptian public. In fact, matters have gone as far as openly negotiating to buy out one or two parties, particularly since it has become evident that the alliance between the Muslim Brotherhood and the Al-Wafd Party is being seriously shaken because by nature this party cannot absorb the more extremist elements.

From time to time efforts of certain secret organizations come to light revealing plans for certain violent operations involving an attack on some security men or a raid on a jeweler's store in the hope of securing resources that would enable them to implement plans to commit violence as happened in Mit Ghamr 4 months ago.

In the light of these apparent incidents that need no evidence and of other incidents that are still mysterious it is natural to ask if the fires in two of Cairo's theaters within a period of 2 months were accidental due to a short circuit or due to some kind of organized planning.

What is astonishing and strange is that all these obvious and mysterious events are taking place under the very eyes of the political forces in Egypt that for reasons of political shortsightedness prefer to remain silent than to discuss things openly.

How?

Differences between the NDP Party and the Al-Wafd Party or the differences between the NDP Party and the Socialist Labor Party or the NPUG Party may be wide or narrow, but all these parties are supposed to act in the certain belief in the need to preserve the democratic framework that is based on multiplicity of parties and the need for a common and responsible realization that legitimate political action should be conducted only openly and in the common belief that violence as a means to reach power is excluded and that only democracy and its institutions are to be relied upon. What is to be done?

It must be made clear from the beginning that I am not inviting the hostility of anybody. I only want to ask myself and others about the reasons for this sudden escalation in the behavior of the Islamic groups in a number of university colleges. I also want to ask myself and others about the phenomenon of violence in society, which we all can see is on the rise. Perhaps some peoplein ruling party circles and the government believe that this is an unsuitable time to raise this question and maybe it is better to partially shut our eyes to what is happening around us. Maybe the sedition will remain dormant and nobody will awaken it. Ormaybe we can help the situation by remaining silent in the hope that matters will not get worse or by making the mistake of exaggerating the weight of these groups and their influence on the ground.

But I would say that constantly exposing and frankly and openly discussing these phenomena, regardless of their implications, is the only way for matters to remain in their true perspective. But matters will not remain in their true perspective unless we involve society in the problem and in debating it. This would certainly lessen the possibilities of confrontation and violence and would set the scene and prepare the climate for new solutions based on a comprehensive view of the problems, instead of finding ourselves all at once facing the choice of resorting to a security solution that has so far proved its ineffectiveness in dealing with the problems of religious extremism in Egypt or containing their dangers.

Husayn Summarizes Advantages of Al-Faw Battle

JN041108 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that Iraq's new approach is to destroy the Iranian Army everywhere as long as the war continues and the Iranians occupy part of Iraqi territory. Speaking to the secretary and members of the Baghdad organizational office of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, who met him today, the president said that from now on we can attack the Iranian Army everywhere, in Dezful, Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], or in any area or Iran, and to strike at this army to kill Iranian troops or take them prisoner. The president noted that the Iranian forces will one day be driven out of the Al-Faw area after suffering tens of thousands of casualties in addition to the ones they have lost so far. [passage indistinct] He added that one of the most important benefits of the Al-Faw battle is that it has exposed those who justified their treason by saying that they helped Iran bring down the Baghdad regime while not to occupying Iraqi territory. He said that it has been proved that they are cooperating with Iran to occupy Iraqi territory. This exposed the Arab nation's enemies everywhere.

The president also said that the second advantage of the Al-Faw battle is that it has obviated the ideas of the Iraqi Army and political leadership to cross Iranian borders and pursue the Iranian forces of invasion and aggression. He said that the battle had proved to world public opinion that Iraq wanted peace, that it has no designs on a single inch of Iranian territory, and that it respected Iran's choices without any interference in its internal affairs.

President Saddam Husyan pointed out that Iraq raises the slogan of the return to the international border by the two sides; establishing complete peace based on mutual respect of sovereignty and of choice, including noninterference in internal affairs; making Iraq and Iran two positive factors concerning Gulf security; and making Iran respect the Arabs.

The president asserted that if the war were to end today and Iran invaded an Arab country tomorrow, it would find the Iraqi Army confronting it in defense of the Arabs. He affirmed that the Iraqis will be at the service of the Arab nation everywhere because Iraq is adhering to its principles. There is no honest Arab who stands to lose because of our principles, the president said.

Minister Seeks World Pressure Against Iranian Camps

JN051023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has called on world countries and humanitarian organizations to assume their role of forcing Iran to respect international conventions on the treatment of POW's and halt its vicious massacre of Iraqi prisoners in Iranian detention camps. In a statement today, the Iraqi minister said that the Iranian rulers' barbarism and their measures against Iraqi prisoners have resulted in the death of many of these prisoners from prolonged torture or from bad conditions in Iranian jails. Latif Nusayyif Jasim explained that the threat of death facing thousands of Iraqi prisoners in Iranian jails dictate on all honest forces in the world to decisively confront the despots ruling Iran.

The Iraqi culture and information minister said that since the expulsion of the International Committee of the Red Cross mission from Iran more than 2 years ago there has been and an increase in the tribulations of the Iraqi prisoners under the Khomeyni regime which shows no mercy even to the Iranian peoples themsveles and flouts all international conventions and values.

On the other hand, the Iraqi culture and information minister warned the Iranian rulers against the consequences of continuing to strike at Iraqi cities. He said that when the Iranian rulers resort to such a course, this shows the state of despair they have reached, their bitter failure in the battlefield, and their blind hatred of our people.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that the Iranian rulers continued shelling of populated Iraqi areas is a sign of vicious and criminal designs Iraq must confront with a firm reply with all means if the Iranian rulers do not desist from shelling Iraqi cities and villages.

Trade Minister Receives U.S. Economic Delegation

JN031252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Baghdad — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, received here today [Marcel Wiley], head of the U.S. delegation to the Iraqi-U.S. joint working commission for trade and the representatives of U.S. companies which on the commission. Talks dealt with the opportunities and scope for promoting economic and trade cooperation between Iraqi establishments and U.S. firms. The meeting was attended by the U.S. firms. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad. The U.S. delegation arrived in Baghdad at dawn today on a visit to Iraq that will last several days.

Oil Ministry Official Receives Group

JN041124 Baghdad INA in Arabic
1045 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 May (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Iraqi Oil Ministry under secretary, today met with the representatives of the U.S. companies on the Iraqi-U.S. working commission. They discussed cooperation in development projects, technology transfer, and training in the field of oil.

Tariq 'Aziz Interviewed by AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI

JN031141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Paris, 3 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that if the Libyan regime does not abide by the summit and Arab League resolutions on the Iranian aggression against Iraq and on the Palestine question, there can be no Arab commitment to the Libyan regime. However, he added, there will always be a principled and moral Iraqi commitment to the Libyan people and the Libyan Arab territory, and Iraq has honored and will continue to honor its commitment to them.

In an interview with the magazine *AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI* issued in Paris yesterday, the Iraqi foreign minister said: Now that the Libyan regime has called for a summit, a specific question must be addressed to it, and that is whether this regime is ready to abide by the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact on all issues. If there is no frank and clear answer, the Libyan call becomes mere blackmail of the Arab nation. He added that the Libyan and Syrian regimes have for years been playing a double game. On the one hand, the Libyan regime is adopting unilateral stands on many Arab issues and contradicting the stands of the Arab majority that are adopted within the framework of the Arab League institutions like the summit or the Arab League Council. On the other hand, this regime is trying, along with the Syrian regime, to use the Arab League as a propaganda rostrum, employing all means of pressure, blackmail, clowing, and vituperation.

Tariq 'Aziz pointed out that the Libyan regime has established a tripartite alliance with the Syrian and Iranian regimes which would conflict with the Arab League Charter and the Collective Arab Defense Pact even if Iran were not at war with an Arab country. And since the Iranian aggression against Iraq exists, the alliance substantially cancels the justifications for allowing Libya and Syria to be in the Arab League.

Replying to a question on claims that the U.S. aggression against Libya is different from the Iraq-Iran war, Tariq 'Aziz said: This viewpoint is false and unpatriotic because he who distinguishes between one aggression and another disavows the pan-Arab viewpoint and stance and encroaches upon Arab territory and rights. Those who are advocating this twisted theory have nothing to do with the pan-Arab trend. He indicated that what the Libyan regime and its supporters are reiterating about the Iranian aggression is like what the Arab communists used to say about the Zionist usurpation of Palestine when they called for an alliance with the Israeli progressive forces against the Arab reactionaries and resisted Arab struggle against Israel, which the Arabs condemned, considering it pan-Arab treason. Tariq 'Aziz wondered if anyone in the world is thinking the way they think and said: Would the Soviet Union remain silent or fight if China, which is also a communist country, occupied part of its territory? Would the Soviet Union remain silent or consider it an aggression if the territory of an ally like Vietnam were occupied? He added: The answer is obvious. In this case the Soviet Union would not distinguished between China and the United States. He said that those advocating this stance are mentally and nationalistically deviant. He who aims at occupying Basra and Kuwait cannot be a friend of the Arabs or struggle with them to regain Jerusalem.

Referring to the arms cooperation between Iran and the Zionist entity, the Iraqi foreign minister said: All international sources, headed by those friendly to the Arabs, emphasize the existence of this cooperation and report on it. Zionist officials emphasize that the continuation of the war, which Iran wants, serves Israel's interests. Moreover, Iraq possesses tangible evidence of this cooperation in the modern Israeli weapons and equipment the Iraqi Army is capturing from the Iranian forces.

Regarding the U.S. aggression against Libya, Tariq 'Aziz said: We have condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya because it was a violation of the UN Charter and of the rules of behavior among states. It is unacceptable for a country to take the liberty to mete out punishment to an adversary. It sets a serious precedent which will cause the law of the jungle to prevail if it is repeated. The Arab nation and most world peoples have condemned this aggression. This obvious condemnation does not at all mean support for the Libyan regime's stands and policy because many of the Arabs and others who condemned the U.S. aggression have basic and strong reservations about the Libyan regime's odd stands and deviant policies. He indicated that had it not been for the weakness of Arab solidarity, in which the Libyan regime played a basic role, the United States would not have been able to do what it did because it had exploited Arab divisions and fragmentation on a large scale. The regimes in Tripoli and Damascus bear primary responsibility in this case.

On the siuation in Al-Faw, the Iraqi deputy prime minsiter said the recent Iranian aggression agaisnt Iraq on the night of 9-10 February was a large-scale offensive in which the Iranian regime mobilized all its capabilities and alliances, including its alliance with the Libyan and Syrian regimes and with the Zionsit enemy, which played a basic role in planning this aggression and in supplying Iran with many of its military needs, particularly aircraft, air defense, and arms technology. He added that Iran's strategic aim was to occupy Iraq's southern area, set up an agent state in it, and impose a new political, military, and economic reality on the entire Gulf region. However, he said, Iraq splendidly succeeded in neutralizing this aggression and foiling its strategic aims in the first stage. It then moved on to the stage of besieging the invading forces on a narrow strip of land which does not allow them to spread, and the Iranian invaders suffered huge losses. The last stage is that of completely destroying the invasion.

In his statement, the Iraqi foreign minister dealt with Arab reactions to the Iranian aggression. He said that Iraq has essential remarks on the scope of Arab reactions to the Iranian aggression. This matter is linked with the current Arab situation which lacks strength and firm stands. He continued: However, the stands of the majority are with Iraq. They support Iraq and consider its steadfastness a victory for the Arab nation and the Iranian aggression to be aimed at them. He said that the the stand of the Gulf states is part of this whole Arab stand. It is considered significant because the Gulf as well as Iraq are the targets. He added that the stand of the Gulf states on the aggression has become more sincere and obvious. Recently, the Gulf states expressed these stands, which existed before, in a more direct and obvious way.

Tariq 'Aziz criticized the Nonaligned Movement and its chairmanship for their failure to tackle the Iraq-Iran conflict. He said that the movement is required to put pressure on Iran in order to make it accept the movement's call. The movement should also show its readiness to take stands against the party that rejects the call. He noted the recent meeting in New Delhi, saying: A great majority of the delegations affirmed the need for a peaceful settlemnt of the conflict, and Iran alone opposed this. However, he added, the movement's chairmanship, which is held by India, did not point this out. He noted that flattery and the championing of personal interests over the basic principles of the movement have greatly harmed the movement and undermined its principles and effectiveness.

The Iraqi foreign minister touched on Iraqi-French and French-Iranian relations. He said that Iraqi-French relations developed before the Iranian aggression against Iraq, and that Iraq does not link the two. He added that France has vital interests in Iraq and that Iraq does not believe that France would relinquish these rights. Moreover, he said, relations between the two countries have Gulf and Arab dimensions, and France cannot ignore that.

Tariq 'Aziz continued by saying that Iraq has no objections to the establishment of normal relations between France and Iran based on international dealings, but Iraq is against bargaining. He said that some French officials thought of this method at one time, but they only reaped more Iranian blackmail. 'Aziz wondered if any country had ever succeeded in establishing relations with Iran on the basis of international dealings. He added that Iran's international relations are those of bargaining and temporary opportunistic deals governed by selfish, expansionist, and terrorist objectives.

The Iraqi foreign minister expressed concern about the establishment of strong fraternal relations between Jordan and the PLO based on mutual trust and joint action to regain Arab territory and rights. He said that this relationship is necessary within the framework of Arab solidarity, adding that those who are trying to undermine this relationship do not serve any party or the Palestine question, but are placing obstacles in the way of Arab solidarity and regaining Arab territory and rights.

On the Lebanese crisis and the future of Lebanon, Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that the Lebanese are mistaken if they believe that the Lebanese crisis can be solved outside the Arab framework and that they cannot find a final and stable solution to it. He added that the internal causes of the crisis are important and cannot be ignored but that foreign factors complicated the crisis and prevented its solution.

Tariq 'Aziz noted that struggle against Israeli influence and occupation is necessary for solving the Lebanese crisis. He added that the role of the Syrian regime is to undermine and divide Lebanon as well as profit from it. He said that the 10-year Syrian military presence in Lebanon has complicated the Lebanese crisis and divided Lebanon instead of uniting it as the Syrians claim. The Iraqi foreign minister affirmed that the Syrian regime, which had failed in many of its plans for Syria itself except the plans of destruction and terrorism, had proved its failure to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Tariq 'Aziz concluded his remarks on Lebanon by saying that the continuation of the Lebanese crisis without end is in itself, clear evidence of the Syrian regime's bad intentions.

Oil Minister Leaves For Kuwait OAPEC Meeting

JN050758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0755 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi left for Kuwait this morning at the head of an Iraqi delegation to attend the OAPEC Ministerial Council meeting that will begin there tomorrow.

Reportage on Continuing War With Iran

Spokesman Denies Aircraft Raids

JN021210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1141 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Tehran radio lies about Iranian planes raiding Iraqi positions. The spokesman told INA a short while ago that not a single incident of penetration of Iraqi territory was recorded this morning, which clearly refutes the Tehran radio broadcast. Iranian communque No. 2,458 said that Iranian planes this morning bombed Iraqi armor concentrations and inflicted noticeable losses on them.

Maritime Target Hit

JN051140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May (INA) — Iraqi fighter aircraft raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0900 [0500 GMT] today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi Military spokesman said that the Iraqi planes returned safely to the homeland after accomplishing their duty.

Iranian Brigades Destroyed

JN030925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May (INA) — Iraqi forces today repulsed an attempt by an Iranian force estimated at two infantry brigades to attack the positions liberated by the IV Army Corps on Wednesday, preventing it from achieving any of its aims. In a statement to INA here, a military spokesman said the major part of the two Iranian brigades was destroyed after fierce battles supported by intensive artillery fire. He added that some of the two brigades' personnel were taken prisoner, quantities of weapons were seized, and the rest of the Iranian force was forced to withdraw in disarray.

It will be recalled that troops from the VI Army Corps captured an area of over 252 square km in the East Maysan sector, which covers Fakkeh, Sheykh Havi, and (Jananah) and has combat and tactical importance.

Communique No 2,211

JN021645 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 May 86

[Communique No. 2,211 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are taking absolute control in all the operational theaters, continuing to strike at enemy remnants.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Further to Communique No. 2,208 issued on 30 April 1986 and following the triumphant offensive of the heroic IV Army

Corps, the enemy sustained 2,730 casualties and a great number of men taken prisoner, including a number of officers. Our forces also destroyed four tanks, three armored personnel carriers, one excavator, one 107-mm tubular launcher, one medium-caliber machinegun, and seven vehicles of various types, one of which carrying antitank missiles.

Our forces seized 36 armored personnel carrier, 7 tanks, 46 machineguns of various types, 13 GC rifles, 215 Kalashnikov rifles, 64 RPG-7 launchers, 16 106-mm guns, two of which mounted on wheels, 1 Dragon launching pad, 14 81-mm mortars, 9 60-mm mortars, 1 bulldozer, 14 vehicles of various types, 60 radio sets, 28 field telephones, and a great quantity of equipment and ammunition of various caliber. Elsewhere in the same sector, two enemy boats were destroyed and two enemy men were killed.
2. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front continued to direct heavy fire from artillery and other weapons against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering efforts, killing more than 50 men and wounding others. Our forces destroyed one 106-mm gun, five vehicles, four excavators, three bulldozers, one digger, and four infantry positions. Our forces also destroyed three ammunition dumps.
3. One of our units in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps raided enemy positions and opened fire on enemy units, inflicting casualties and destroying eight rafts and two small boats. Our force returned safely to base. In the same sector, one of our patrols seized six enemy rafts which were pulled to our positions.
4. One enemy vehicle was destroyed and one GC rifle was captured in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Our forces also destroyed one infantry position and created fires in enemy camps in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.
5. The spiteful enemy forces shelled Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 May 1986

Communique No 2,212

JN031715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 May 86

[Communique No. 2,212 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With strength, force, determination, and loftiness our valiant Armed Forces stand like an impregnable wall in the face of the coveters, making the despot enemy sustain defeat and humiliation.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. At 2300 [1900 GMT] yesterday, an enemy force estimated at two infantry brigades tried to attack our forward positions in the East Maysan operational sector under the heroic IV Army Corps. Our brave fighters confronted the enemy force with all types of weapons. Following a fierce battle, and using intensive artillery support, the enemy attack was contained. At dawn today, the major part of the attacking force was wiped out and the rest of the force was forced to withdraw in disarray. Our valiant forces imposed their complete control on the situation without allowing the enemy to achieve any of its objectives. Our fighters inflicted heavy loss of life on the enemy, with more than 750 either killed or wounded in addition to enemy losses in weapons and military hardware. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces. Scores of enemy personnel were taken prisoner and weapons and military hardware the enemy had left behind were captured.

Elsewhere in the same sector, the enemy, using a force estimated at one infantry company and supported by antitank weapons, tried to approach our forward positions. Our brave fighters confronted this force, inflicted heavy losses upon it, and forced the rest to flee. Our heroic units in another area of the same sector also confronted an enemy group which tried to approach our forward positions and forced the enemy group to flee, leaving behind some weapons which were captured by our fighters.

Our fighters captured the following weapons: one 60-mm mortar and two Kalashnikov rifles. Our brave forces also captured the following weapons in addition to those mentioned in Communique No. 2,211 issued yesterday: Two Chieftain tanks, one personnel carrier, five machineguns of various calibers, two RPG-7 launchers, one SPJ-9 gun, one gas-operated gun, two binoculars, three radios, one 81-mm mortar, one GC gun, one mounted tubular launcher, one B-10 gun, one telephone exchange, one pair of binoculars for use on personnel carriers, one pair for sighting tanks at night, and one flare gun, as well as large quantities of various types of military hardware. May God bless the true men of the heoric IV Army Corps.

2. An enemy force estimated at over an infantry company tried to approach our forward positions on the VII Army Corps front. Our brave soldiers confronted it with all types of weapons. Enjoying the support of our able artillery, our fighters wiped out the bulk of the attacking force while the rest fled.

The enemy, using a force estimated at over one infantry company and accompanied by other enemy groups, tried for a second time to attack our positions in the same sector. Our brave fighters confronted the enemy force with fierce fire. With intensive and accurate artillery and tank support, our fighters foiled the enemy attempt and inflicted heavy losses on the attacking force while the rest fled. In a third attack, the frustrated enemy sent other groups to attack our positions in the same sector. Our brave fighters engaged the enemy groups with all types of wepaons. Thanks to the splendid support of the artillery and tanks, our fighters crushed the enemy attempt, killing more than 100. The situation was completely settled in favor of our heroic forces.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our units sighted an enemy group and confronted it, killing 17. Our fighters also confronted another group, killing 15. Our able units in various areas of the same sector achieved the following: 4 infantry positions were destroyed and 20 soldiers in these postiions were killed and 2 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 2 shovels, 6 vehicles, 8 ammunition dumps, 3 observation posts, 1 machinegun, and 4 machinegun positions were also destroyed. May God bless the heroic men of the VII Army Corps.

3. Our brave units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under

the III Army Corps achieved the following: Three enemy soldiers were killed, one GC gun and one Kalashnikov rifle were captured, and one shelter and one ammunition dump were destroyed. Six enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps and the enemy was seen evacuating them.

4. The criminal Iranian forces shelled Khanaqin with long-range artillery, damaging 10 houses.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General command, 3 May 1986

Communique No 2,213

JN041630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 May 86

[Communique No. 2,213 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's blessed soldiers are forging ahead along the path of principles, carrying out their duty in protecting Iraq's territory, honor, accomplishments, and its people's dignity and in defeating the despotic enemy in all operational theaters.

The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our units on the VII Army Corps front continued to deliver concentrated strikes against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering works, inflicting the following losses: five enemy soldiers killed, others wounded; two guns, five observation posts, one tower, one machinegun, eight positions, two shovels, and two Poclain excavators destroyed; one vehicle and five ammunition dumps set ablaze; and large fires started in several areas of the sector. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses.

2. One of our units in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army corps spotted an enemy group estimated at 10 men. Mortar fire was opened on them, killing some of them and forcing the rest to flee. Our units in the same sector also destroyed seven infantry positions and set one ammunition dump ablaze.

3. Two enemy soldiers were killed and four others were wounded in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

4. Our forces in the IV Army Corps operational sector seized the following weaponry and equipment, in addition to that mentioned in our previous communiques: 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier, 3 vehicles of various types, 4 bulldozers of various types, 1 shovel, 69 Kalashnikov rifles, 35 RPG-7 launchers, 6 60-mm mortars, 5 machinegun pads, 1 medium-caliber machinegun, and quantities of various types of ammunition and hardware equivalent to 4 large truckloads.

5. Some Iranian military men defected to our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

6. The forces of the clique ruling in Iran shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery.
[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 May 1986

Jordanian, Syrian Detainees Released 4 May

JN050548 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 May 86 p 1

[By Nayif al-Ma'ani]

[Text] The competent Syrian authorities yesterday released 12 Jordanian detainees who arrived in Al-Ramtha yesterday evening. Moreover, the competent Jordanian authorities yesterday released three Syrians who left Amman for Damascus yesterday evening.

Reportage on Visit of Syrian President Al-Asad

Arrives 5 May

JN051028 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Amman this afternoon on a visit to Jordan which will last several days at the invitation of his brother His Majesty King Husayn. His majesty headed those who welcomed him on arrival at Amman airport. Upon his excellency's descent from the aircraft the two great leaders embraced. The great guest then shook hands with those who were there to welcome him: His Highness Prince Muhammad, personal representative of his majesty the king; Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; and Armed Forces Commander in Chief General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir. Meanwhile, a 21-gun salute was fired, and formations of the Jordanian ground, air, and naval Armed Forces greeted Jordan's great guest and the Syrian and Jordanian national anthems were played. The two leaders inspected the guard of honor and His Majesty King Husayn then shook hands with members of his excellency's delegation: Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. President al-Asad shook hands with the senate president, acting house speaker, the ministers, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus, the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Damascus on Meeting With Husayn

JN051148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 5 May 86

[Radio and television team dispatch]

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in the Jordanian capital of Amman at 1230 today, beginning his official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. A meeting was held between the president and his majesty the king at President Hafiz al-Asad's residence at 1250 today. Attending the meeting on the Syrian Arab side were Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. Attending on the Jordanian side were Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

At the end of this meeting, the president and his majesty the king held a closed meeting during which President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn had lunch. The radio and television team has learned that a meeting will be held between Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i at 1700 today and will be attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

His Majesty King Husayn will host a dinner banquet in honor of President Hafiz al-Asad at 2030 today. The Syrian Arab and Jordanian sides and senior Jordanian officials will also attend the banquet.

King Husayn Addresses Arab Engineering Conference

JN031352 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has called for a unified Arab housing strategy to tackle the housing situation in the occupied territories by setting up savings funds and other specialized funds to extend loans and to support and finance Palestinian housing projects to bolster the steadfastness of kinfolk in the occupied homeland — kinfolk who daily face a cancerous spread of Zionist settlements on their land.

In a speech opening the 17th Arab engineering conference at the industrial complex on the Amman outskirts today, his majesty said that the developments and changes which have occurred in our Arab homeland in the past 2 decades should be dealt with. These changes are represented by the collapse of collective Arab action and pan-Arab commitment, as well as by the loss of faith in our own Arab capability, contrary to what the situation was when Jordan hosted the 10th Arab engineering conference in 1966. He asserted that this change is a serious trend which should be handled before it worsens and which should be curbed before it drives our nation into fragmentation, division, and loss.

His majesty explained that the best thing to do in this regard is to continue to provide specialized practical models of joint Arab action for any field and on any available level. For this purpose, he said, we should employ professional Arab capabilities and our nation's pan-Arab conscience — a conscience which, thank God, still preserves a tangible measure of its purity. He said that overall development involves changing and promoting various aspects of economic, social, and cultural life and that neglecting any of these aspects carries the dangers of negative aspects, contradictions, and societal imbalance.

He explained that the importance of this concept is especially evident in the engineer's work and in his role in various scientific and developmental fields. This role, he said, should not be confined only to technical or technological aspects, but should also take into consideration social and cultural requirements which give prominence to Arab identity and reflect characteristics of the Arab environment.

His majesty called for exerting special efforts on national and pan-Arab levels to lay down general objectives and plan a clear strategy in which transfer of technology takes place, taking into consideration priorities and real needs, as well as preventing cost overruns and promoting local technology in Arab countries. He also called for studying the structure of the Arab labor force to meet the requirements of various fields of labor and production — a structure which cannot be characterized by balance and credibility unless we pay the necessary attention to its various aspects and elements which include skilled workers, technicians, and specialized university graduates.

We should also take into consideration quantitative and qualitative aspects of various educational, training, and rehabilitation programs, as well as educational and vocational programs for training skilled workers and technical education programs for training technicians, in addition to promoting the work of university training specialists.

He asserted that without this comprehensive, balanced view of training manpower, developmental efforts will suffer from many difficulties and obstacles impeding achievement of developmental objectives.

University Official Says Soviet Radiation 'Meager'

JN041609 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1502 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Amman, 4 May (PETRA) — Dr Ilyas Salamah, director of the hydraulic research and studies center at Jordan University, has stated that the percentage of radiation carried by the recent rainfall as a result of the Soviet Chernobly nuclear plant accident does not pose any danger to the country.

He said that tests of the rainfall and air specimens taken from various places in the Kingdom over the past 3 days have shown that the quantity of radiation has begun to decrease and will vanish when the winds coming from the north end. He added that the hydraulic research and studies center at Jordan University measured the effect of the radiation which passed over Jordan starting from last Friday up to this morning. The percentage of radiation in the rain water and the air was meager and does not pose any danger in regard to the time it affected Jordan.

Prince Hasan Confers With Norwegian Delegation

JN301928 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The latest Middle East developments, current international issues, and relations between Jordan and Norway came under discussion today at a meeting between His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and the visiting Norwegian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Torbjorn Froysnes and the accompanying delegation. The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry attended the meeting.

Prince Hasan Leaves for Meetings in Sweden

JN041918 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for Sweden this morning to attend the meetings of the Independent International Committee on Humanitarian Issues cochaired by his royal highness and Prince Sadr al-Din Agha Khan. His royal highness was seen off at the airport by the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, senior government and Army officers, and the Swedish charge d'affaires in Amman.

Decree Terminates Ordinary Parliamentary Session

JN301221 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued terminating Parliament's ordinary session as of the day after tomorrow, Friday. [2 May] Following is the text of the royal decree:

We Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Provision 8 of Article 78 of the Constitution, issue the following:

The Parliament's ordinary session shall be terminated as of 2 May 1986.

Birri Conditions for Settlement With Christians

NC031254 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri today said: The least that can be approved is the acceptance of the tripartite agreement. If they [the Christians] agree to abolishing political sectarianism without having to implement the agreement, then we accept this. Birri welcomed any other proposals provided that they do not refer to the partition and division now taking place. He stressed: If they persist in proceeding with the partition, we will fight them and we will resort to the military course.

Birri stressed the need to strengthen resistance operations in the south until it is liberated. He called for making use of the recent Soviet position on UNIFIL.

Chamber Speaker al-Husayni Returns to Beirut

NC031326 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, returned to Beirut this afternoon after a private visit to Paris following his official visit to Romania.

Reportage on Upcoming Al-Jumayyil Arab Nations Tour

Begins 6 May

NC040556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will begin a tour of Arab countries on Tuesday. He will visit Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, and Saudi Arabia, and hold talks with Arab leaders on developments in the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East situation.

Prior to his tour, President al-Jumayyil exchanged messages with Arab leaders on current issues and bilateral relations. The president will brief Arab officials on the various aspects of the Lebanese problem and will emphasize the Lebanese option, which favors dialogue and accord. The president will call on the Arabs to support Lebanon and help it emerge from the crisis.

While in Tunisia, President al-Jumayyil is expected to meet with Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general.

To Visit Tunisia Only

NC041615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Sources close to the Presidential palace have denied reports published in certain papers today regarding the trips that the president intends to make to a number of Arab states. These sources confirmed that he will only visit Tunisia.

Junblatt Addresses 'Aramun Rally For Martyrs

NC041922 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 4 May 86

[Speech by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt at a rally marking the inauguration of a martyrs' memorial in 'Aramun on 4 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] The way to pay true homage to our martyrs is to follow the same path that led them to the land of truth and eternity, to stand by the principles under which we took up arms and for which we have fought and will fight until we realize our objectives and see a democratic, Arab Lebanon emerge with a just political system and a genuinely nationalist army, and not a venomous, factional one.

I would like to stress the following points:

First, those who think the battle is over are far from the truth, as the Americans, Israelis, and Arab reactionaries are planning a new attack to slaughter patriotic Lebanese. Such onslaughts have taken place in many areas before, and the Lebanese have had the honor of defending their positions, standing up and fighting, and coming out victorious. The enemy's game at this point is to play for time until he is ready for the assault. Knowing this plan, I am baffled and dismayed that some whom we call patriotic or who happen to be classified as such for good or ill — I am not sure which — are long on rhetoric but short on reality.

How for example, can hundreds of soldiers from all sects in the North be recruited by the Lebanese Army without Sulayman Franjiyah or Rashid Karami taking any clear-cut stand? How can these soldiers then be sent to the Suq al-Gharb front [applause] and Duhur al-Shuwayr to fight us without Franjiyah and Karami, who have met five times in a month, saying a word about it? This is a small point, but one of importance to us. It is important to 'Aramun, 'Aytat, Beirut, and Ra's al-Nab'. [applause] Yes, we will fight together, but this time we will not cheat the impoverished people of the Southern Suburb, Ra's al-Nab', the South, and the mountain out of their sacrifices in order to give the credit to those who are no more than old fogies [taqlidiyyin balin]. [applause]

I hardly need to remind you of the huge armaments budget, the organized theft of public funds, and the decrees signed under the pretext of facilitating transactions. This is happening at a time when they give statements to papers proclaiming their boycott and refusal to go to B'abda.

Third [as heard], I say to his eminence the mufti [of the Republic], that we are under your protection here in 'Aramun, in Beirut, and in every part of Lebanon. We want you to remain as you were during the prayers at the municipal playground, accompanied by your brother the martyr Halim Fakhr al-Din. We want you, the true mufti of the Muslims and of Lebanon's underclasses, to stay free of political or religious prejudice. We will never forget, and neither will you, the thousands who are missing or have been killed by the Phalangists of East Beirut.

Anyone in the Islamic area who thinks he can launch a separate sectarian initiative is wrong, be he Sunnite, Druze, or Shi'ite. It is imperialism's plan to have Muslim sects disagree and fight one another from Lebanon to the Gulf. Its aim is to spark civil wars among Muslims so that the West may triumph through the crusaders' thorns, Israel and East Beirut.

Reportage on Visit by Finnish Foreign Minister

To Inspect UNIFIL Troops

NC031147 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The Foreign Minister of Finland arrived in Beirut on a special plane from Damascus this morning for an official visit to meet a number of Lebanese officials and inspect the Finnish UNIFIL troops.

Arriving at the airport, the Finnish Foreign Minister stated: My visit to Lebanon is to inspect our UNIFIL forces, particularly since Finland will assume command of this force and thus will have a more effective role in it. I will also take the opportunity of this visit to meet with some Lebanese officials.

Responding to a question, he said: My visit will last 24 hours. I will then return to Damascus and go on to Jordan for talks with the officials there.

He added: I hope to form some ideas about the situation in the south and in the region and the tasks facing UN forces in the future.

Received by Al-Jumayyil

NC041346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received the Finnish foreign minister at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya at 1245 today. The Finnish ambassador to Lebanon, who resides in Damascus; and the secretary general and the director of political affairs at the Finnish Foreign Ministry attended the meeting. Discussions revolved around developments in Lebanon, particularly in the south, and the UNIFIL presence there.

The Finnish foreign minister reaffirmed his country's support for Lebanon and said that the Finnish forces will continue its effective participation in the UN emergency force. He also declared his country's support for Lebanon's call for UNIFIL's deployment on the international border and the implementation of the Security Council's resolutions to enable the UNIFIL to fully and effectively carry out its duties.

President al-Jumayyil hosted a luncheon banquet in honor of the Finnish minister and his delegation. The talks continued during the banquet.

Water Authority Testing River for Radiation

NC040958 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Beirut's water authority has announced that in view of the possibility that the water of the Al-Kalb River basin might be contaminated as a result of rainfall, it has taken the precautionary step of using groundwater only as of 0200 today. This measure shall remain in effect pending the outcome of chemical tests to determine the proportion of radiation isotopes to ensure that the water is suitable for drinking.

The authority, meanwhile, assured the citizenry that the water supply from J'ita and from ground wells is suitable for drinking.

'Resistance' Rockets Israeli Settlement

NC021632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Members of the Islamic resistance, the forces of the Liberation of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, attacked the Zionist settlement of Metulla with rockets this morning. An artillery emplacement was hit and the settlement set on fire.

The resistance men also attacked an Israeli position in the Ramyah area and fought with the soldiers manning it for 20 minutes. The number of casualties has not yet been determined due to the security cordon thrown around the area.

4 May Shelling

NC041451 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Members of the national resistance shelled an Israeli position in Tallat 'Ayn Qinya at dawn today. Three Katyusha rockets fell in and around the post, causing some damage. Israeli tanks in the position retaliated by directing concentrated fire at Mimis, Mazra'at 'Ayn Tanta, and Hursh Wadi mimis. The violent shelling lasted about 40 minutes.

In the meantime, machinegunners manning a position in Zummarayya brought the Mimis Junction and the Fatir River under fire for approximately 5 hours.

Forces on Kidnapping of Two Cypriot Students

NC021738 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] The Foreign Relations Department of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee has described the kidnapping of two Cypriot students as part of a comprehensive terrorist onslaught against the foreign presence in West Beirut and other occupied Lebanese territories. In its statement, the department noted that this new operation is evidence of the terrorists' intention to fight against all nonfundamentalist currents in a bid to isolate Lebanon from the outside world and to abrogate multiple democracy in the country.

The statement concluded by saying that the Lebanese Forces, which are entrusted with freedom in Lebanon, call on the Governments of Cyprus and the nonaligned countries, including moderate Arab states, to move their embassies, institutions, and nationals into the free Lebanese territories. This will put an end to the continuous threats [against these countries] which are promulgated in the jungles of chaos and terrorism.

Army Closes All Beirut Crossing Points

Closed 3 May

NC022144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] It has been learned that the Army Command has instructed Army units to close all the crossing points between East and West Beirut as of this morning, Saturday, until further notice. Security reasons and the fact that crossing between the two areas has become unsafe prompted this decision.

Our correspondent has learned that Lebanese Army Captain Riyad Dughan is the latest victim of a kidnapping operation along the crossing points. Unidentified gunmen abducted him yesterday as he was about to cross from East to West Beirut.

Amal Releases Army Captain

NC040559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement released Army Captain Riyad Dughan last night. Capt Dughan was kidnapped at the Franciscan-Racetrack crossing point on 1 May. It has been learned that he will be admitted to hospital for treatment of bruises.

Crossings Reopened 4 May

NC041111 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Security committee sources have announced that the crossings points between East and West Beirut were reopened at 1200 today. Traffic is back to what it was prior to the closure of the crossing points.

Two Killed in Clashes Along Beirut Combat Lines

NC031204 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] The factional army has aggravated the situation on the combat lines. Fighting broke out with automatic weapons and rockets on the Museum-al-Barbir line at 1230 today. Mortar shells fell in the Al-Mazra'ah and Al-Barbir areas, wounding a number of civilians. We have been informed that two people were martyred by a mortar shell at 1320.

Clashes in Mountain Area, Upper al-Matn, Beirut

NC031309 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1245 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The Lebanese Army's positions in Suq al-Gharb came under fire of medium-caliber machineguns from the Junblatt positions in the Al-Zahiriyah building in 'Aytat.

In upper Al-Matn, sniper fire reigns supreme on the Shrin and 'Ayn al-Tuffahah combat lines, which were the scene of clashes between the Lebanese Army and leftist gunmen at noon today. The Lebanese Army destroyed a 106-mm gun and its crew on the [word indistinct] line.

In another development, Amal and Palestinian gunmen appeared on the Al-Sharq movie theater line in the Sabra camp after 1500 today following an exchange of gunfire between the two sides.

Palestinians on Alert After Murder of Two

Tension 'High' in Camps

NC031509 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpts] Two shells fell in the areas of Al-Dikwanah and Al-Rawdah in Greater Beirut at 1700 today.

According to the Internal Security Forces in West Beirut, tension is high in the Sabra and Shatila camps. The Palestinians have been placed on alert following the murder of two of their number, Karim 'Afifah and Sa'id Khidr.

It has just been reported that a woman was killed and that four other people were wounded by the shells which struck Al-Dikwanah and Al-Rawdah.

Amal Official Blamed

NC040610 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A state of high tension prevailed around the Sabra and Shatila camps last night following the discovery of the bodies of Palestinians Karimah 'Afifi and Sa'id Khidr. A Palestinian spokesman accused the group of Amal official Al-Haj Qasim of having murdered the two Palestinians near Sports City yesterday afternoon.

Syrians, Islamic Gunmen Clash in Tripoli

NC041121 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Reports received from Tripoli say that the Al-Tall and Al-Qubbah areas are tense following an exchange of fire between the Syrian forces and Islamic organizations. Latest reports indicate that the direct cause of these clashes was the armed ambush of a Syrian military truck in the Al-Qubbah area. The Syrians suffered a number of casualties as a result. They then set up roadblocks and deployed their units in a number of areas. It has been noted that the Tripoli incidents coincide with the visit by the Syrian minister of culture to that city.

Syrians Said Interrogating Senior Amal Official

NC041129 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] It has been learned that Syrian officials summoned Mustafa al-Dirani, official in charge of Amal's security department, to Damascus last month. He is still there undergoing interrogation. Mustafa al-Durani represents the opposition wing in the Amal Movement.

Deterrent Force Denies Ambush in Tripoli

NC041500 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A security source in the Arab Deterrent Forces has denied reports that Syrian servicemen were ambushed in Tripoli this afternoon. The source told us that this news, which was disseminated by a Phalangist radio, is completely false and divisive.

Artillery Fire Reported in Upper al-Matn

Army Positions Shelled

NC041707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1632 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] We have just received a report that the security situation has suffered a setback along the Upper al-Matn combat lines. Army posts and residential areas in Al-Zighrin, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and the surrounding hills have come under concentrated artillery and rocket fire from positions held by gunmen in and around Tallat Mar Ilyas and Shwayya. More than 20 mortar shells fell between 1900 and 1920. Fire from antiaircraft guns is being directed at Al-Zighrin, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, Al-Qaysariyah, and the Bikfayya-Himlaya Road, which was closed as a result this evening.

Situation 'Quiet'

NC041933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The situation on the Al-Zighrin-'Ayn al-Tuffahah combat line in Upper al-Matn has become quiet. Some limited fighting took place there between 1920 and 2030 when artillery and rocket fire was exchanged. Intermittent sniper fire can now be heard.

Clashes Flare Along Beirut Combat Lines

NC050728 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Violent clashes are raging along the Al-Tayyunah-Dar al-Kitab and the museum-Al-Barbir combat lines. Rockets are striking as far as nearby eastern residential areas.

A recent report said that an Amal Movement tank near the Baydun building is directing fire at Army posts in Al-Tayyunah.

UAE Paper: Khaddam Wounded in Assassination Attempt

GF041119 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 May 86 p 1

[Text] Beirut — *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam was wounded in an assassination attempt on his life in Damascus last week. *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned from a high-level source that Khaddam's driver was killed in the incident and that two others were wounded. The source did not reveal whether Khaddam was seriously wounded, but it confirmed that he was admitted to the hospital for treatment.

VOL: Demonstrators Call for Rif'at al-Asad Return

NC031713 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] According to information from diplomatic sources in the Syrian capital, the areas of Tartus and Latakia were the scenes of some notable demonstrations last week calling for the return of Dr Rif'at al-Asad. The protesters also condemned the decision to remove him from the political scene.

According to the same information, the demonstrations follow some tension in relations between Rif'at al-Asad and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Khaddam is working to keep al-Asad away, and in his efforts to do so is even pushing such proteges as Elie Hubayqah to assassinate the president's brother. The sources concluded by noting that these attempts have proven rather difficult, as senior Syrian officers are rallying around Rif'at al-Asad.

Foreign Minister Returns From Fes Meetings

JN022021 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus this evening after heading the Syrian delegation to the Arab foreign ministers' meetings which were held in Fes.

Minister of State Al-Na'ib Receives USSR Ambassador

JN031434 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov at noon today. Talks revolved around current developments in the region and bilateral relations. Talks also touched on international issues of mutual interest.

Finnish Foreign Minister Arrives in Damascus

JN021803 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib, the director of the Europe department, the chief of protocol at the ministry, the Finnish ambassador, and the embassy staff.

Holds Talks With Al-Shar'

JN041827 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Official talks between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen were held at the Foreign Ministry this evening.

Attending the talks on the Syrian side were 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe Department; 'Abd al-Karim al-Sabbagh, director of the Information Department; Walid al-Mu'allim, director of the foreign minister's office; and Mamduh Za'rur, director of the minister of state for foreign affairs' office.

Attending on the Finnish side were General (Imno Bajonin), Defense Ministry director general; Jyrki Aimonen, Finnish ambassador in Damascus; (Sibo Batinin), director of the Political Department; (Elek Alto), assistant director of the Dapartment of Culture and Information; and Mrs (Kristi Eskalin), director of the Finnish Foreign Ministry Office.

Talks revolved around bilateral relations, the UNIFIL role in southern Lebanon, and the current situation in the region. They also reviewed issues of mutual interest.

Received by Khaddam

JN051005 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 May (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and the accompanying delegation at 0930 this morning. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Finnish ambassador in Damascus. The talks revolved around the Middle East situation.

DPRK Party Delegation Arrives in Damascus

JN041148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] A DPRK labor party delegation led by Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, member of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, arrived in Damascus this morning on a 5-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

Papers on U.S. Plan To Dominate Region

JN040646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Arab Nation and Means of Confronting U.S. Aggression," the *AL-THAWRAH* editorial deals with the serious U.S. escalation against the Arab nation. The paper says: Statements by U.S. officials and U.S. practices have shown that the U.S. Administration has started to implement its plan of dominating the region and controlling it by force, now that it has failed to dominate it through plots or by spreading the policy of capitulation and imposing its results on the Arab nation.

In order to face this serious development in the aggressive U.S. policy, the Arab nation is called on to escalate its confrontation of the looming dangers by mobilizing its energies and resources to confront the imperialist-Zionist threat and adopt a unified Arab stance capable of curbing the forces of aggression. This can be effected by establishing a genuine Arab solidarity. This stance will not only confront and foil the aggressive U.S. and Israeli attempts but will also be the correct means of providing the requirements for liberating the land, regaining the rights, and protecting the Arabs from the looming dangers.

The newspaper *TISHRIN* asserts that brandishing the big stick has become a firm U.S. policy against peoples and regimes whose policies do not meet with Washington's approval. The United States is now committing aggression against the Arab nation by attacking Libya and threatening Syria. The newspaper noted that all indications are that the United States and Israel are preparing a powerful strike against Syria in order to force it to submit to U.S.-Israeli pressures and accept U.S. peace. This makes it incumbent on the Arabs to direct their efforts toward the source of real danger and stop futile ideas about the possibility of establishing peace in the region through a U.S. role or a U.S.-sponsored agreement.

Experience has shown that the various U.S. administrations do not fulfill their promises except where Israeli interest are concerned in order to allow Israel expand at the expense of Arab territory.

Concluding, the paper says that the eagerness to realize peace must not lead some people to shut their eyes to the latent dangers in the region or forget the Israeli military threats that are coupled with military concentrations and suspect moves, especially since the United States has proved that when it threatens to commit aggression it carries out its threats.

Rabin on Nuclear Disaster, U.S. Aid to Israel

TA031220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 3 May 86

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Alan Ben-'Ami — "before Rabin's departure for the United States this week" — date, place not given, recorded]

[Text] [Rabin] I'm in no position to pass any judgment about the magnitude of this disaster [Chernobyl nuclear plant accident] and its technological and ecological implications, but I don't believe that, as a result of such an incident, there will be a stop or a halt in the long run to the tendency of many countries in the world to use nuclear power for the production of electricity. When it comes to Israel, I would say that we have to judge it, to judge our policy, if to introduce or not to introduce, on the merits, the economic merits of being less dependent in our electricity production on oil or coal alone, and the price of the electricity once we will introduce a nuclear power plant for electricity. Therefore I would not jump to any conclusion as a result of one tragedy.

[Ben-'Ami] One of the main topics you'll be discussing in the United States is the question of continuing U.S. financial aid to Israel, and the Americans themselves are facing economic difficulties and I'm sure that some of them will ask you why, why should the United States, in its own difficulties, try to help Israel more than it's doing at the moment, particularly since Israel is spending money on a controversial project like the Lavi, one which is controversial here in Israel with regard to cost.

[Rabin] Well, I don't believe that the issue of assisting Israel by American financial aid to make sure that the military strength of Israel will remain viable in view of the arms race that is going on in the Middle East is a real issue in the United States. I believe, unfortunately, it's much more an issue here, for example, for fiscal year 1987 that starts on October 1 1986, the President's proposal for the budget includes $1.8 billion in military aid to Israel. Therefore, this issue of getting American assistance in the size of $1.8 billion is not an issue any more between the Israel and American Government, with all its branches. At the same time, there are certain items that are differences between Israel and the United States, mainly in relation to the ways that the money is spent. One of them is, was, in my opinion, the issue of the development and the production of the Lavi. I believe that we have agreement with the United States about it. The Congress of the United States appropriated the money which is needed within the framework of the total sum given to Israel. Here and there there are questions. I believe that we can manage. There is another issue, the offset purchases, in which Israel used American financial assistance to a main contractor in the United States to subcontractors in Israel to find the items which are really needed to the IDF and no doubt to assist Israel's industry, especially the advanced technological industry of Israel. There are pressures within the United States, mainly by the industries, to reduce the commitment of the United Statec to give us a certain appropriation from the military assistance sums to be used in the way that offset. This issue will be brought up, but I must admit we face a real problem here.

[Ben-'Ami] You'll be arriving in the United States still in the aftermath of the American attack on Libya and the whole question of the fight against terror is also going to be something you'll be discussing there. I know that you believe in Israel's independence when it comes to freedom of action in the fight against terror. Where do you draw the line between independent policies and international cooperation on this? What can nations do together? Where do you think they need to do things on their own?

[Rabin] Well, there are many ways to cope with terrorism. The main problem is how to cope with terrorism when it is supported, assisted, and encouraged by sovereign states. The real difficulty is not fighting the terrorist organizations if they are on their own, but once they are assisted financially. They are assisted by giving them the right to use sovereign soils of many countries, assisted by diplomatic means of some of the Arab countries. It makes the problem of coping with terrorism much more complicated, especially in the aspect of international terrorism. No doubt the act that was taken by the United States was aimed to go to the source of the problem. It was an American action. Israel was not part of it. Israel was not notified beforehand about it, and no doubt the question of international cooperation in coping with terrorism, it's a vital issue in the success of the free world, and not only the free world, in bringing terrorism to a minimum, if not to totally eliminate it.

[Ben-'Ami] The seven largest Western industrial countries are going to be holding a summit next week and they are also going to be discussing terror and how to deal with it. What practical steps would you like to see them deciding on at that summit?

[Rabin] Mainly to take more effective means against countries that support clearly terrorism and, second, to find ways of a better cooperation between those who are committed to fight terrorism in passing information, in allowing what is needed to prevent international terrorism, either through the airways, airports, and other means, or other ways that terrorism is using on the international scene.

[Ben-'Ami] Let me turn more to issues here at home, the situation with regard to the peace process with Jordan. Mr Peres has said that there has been some quiet diplomacy under way between Israel and Jordan. How do you see the situation today? Is Israel any closer to some sort of peaceful settlement of issues with the Jordanians, with the Palestinians, even?

[Rabin] As long as Jordan will not decide to go it alone with the support of the Palestinians who reside in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, I don't see great hope for a real breakthrough. It looks to me that at the present the tension between Jordan and the PLO reached a real peak. Therefore, as long as Jordan will not decide to go it alone, the hopes for a real breakthrough have been reduced.

[Ben-'Ami] And quiet diplomacy is not getting anywhere?

[Rabin] Well, I'm not aware about private diplomacy. The problem is a basic policy decision on the part of Jordan. Can Jordan afford to go it alone, and as long as Jordan will not be able to do so, there will not be a breakthrough.

Peres: No Progress in Relations With Jordan

TA051013 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 May 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] There is no progress or change in relations between Israel and Jordan — this was stated in yesterday's Cabinet session by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in reply to a query by Minister Ari'el Sharon. Minister Sharon said his question should have been directed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, his Likud colleague, who said that he was aware of the contacts with Jordan, but as Shamir was abroad he had to direct the question to the prime minister.

Peres emphasized that "there are ongoing contacts with Jordan through the United States; there are no agreements between us and Jordan, but there are understandings." Answering a query by Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i whether it was true that Jordan reacted angrily to his remarks on educational television, Peres emphasized that "there was no Jordanian reaction."

Answering another Sharon query, Peres said that he did not know of any intention to withdraw the Military Government from Gaza.

POST: Al-Asad Obstacle to Peres-Husayn Contacts

TA050902 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 May 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Empty Horizon"]

[Text] For a long while now contacts between Israel and Jordan have been maintained through U.S. channels, Premier Shim'on Peres confirmed to the Cabinet yesterday. The contacts concern understandings, not agreements, and they do not bear some of the interpretations placed upon them.

The premier's ambiguous reassurance probably did not allay the suspicions of the nationalist ultras within the Cabinet, for whom even a mere semblance of progress towards starting a diplomatic momentum with Jordan signifies a nefarious plot in the making to hand over portions of Eretz Yisra'el. Not all Likud leaders would repeat Ari'el Sharon's warning to "the Ammonite hypocrite" that it is Israel which has rights in Transjordan, and not vice versa. But they will all vie with him in promising expanded settlement in the territories after the rotation.

The suspicions, nevertheless, seem more than a trifle exaggerated. At the moment, even the bland mention by Mr Peres of the continuance of pointless contacts gives King Husayn the jitters. To make the slightest move forward, the king needs support from within the Arab camp. He cannot go it alone: and having virtually dumped Yasir 'Arafat, he must seek his Arab legitimacy in the not-too-warm embrace of 'Arafat's deadly enemy, Hafiz al-Asad.

But to what purpose? Some Israelis have lately been toying with the hope that the Syrian president might give the Hashemite monarch a green light to enter into peace talks, under international auspices, with Israel, without insisting on his own participation as an active spoiler. Al-Asad's recent speech in Moscow should have put paid to any such illusions: the only talks acceptable to him are those endorsed by his Soviet patrons, and they are at best only marginally related to peace.

Nevertheless, Husayn and Al-Asad both need one another. Which is why Al-Asad is today arriving in Amman for what is billed as the final stage in a Syrian-Jordanian feast of reconciliation. The visit was to have been held nearly two months ago, to return Husayn's own journey to Damascus last December, in the course of which he was supposed to have "broken the ice" with the Syrians. But the water apparently remained too cold for them to start swimming together right away.

They remain an exceedingly odd couple. During the past few weeks they have been taking diametrically opposed positions on the American strike against Libya, Husayn chuckling gleefully about it in private and Al-Asad coming out furiously as Al-Qadhdhafi's best friend. But their interests are sufficiently complementary to warrant a liaison of convenience, for a while. Al-Asad can help Husayn keep walking the tightrope of survival without tripping over.

For a price, to be sure. The foreign reserves of Al-Asad's Syria are near depleted; its expectations of cheap supplies of Iranian oil are not being fulfilled; hordes of jobless Syrian workers are now streaming back home from the Gulf states, while a terrorist underground of diverse origins is directly challenging the regime. Husayn could help Al-Asad by interceding with the Gulf potentates for financial aid to Syria, and by closing the frontier between the two countries more tightly to prevent crossing into Syria of Moslem Brotherhood grups, which earlier he had tolerated if not backed.

Hugs and kisses will produce no great new friendship, but perhaps some stability. Neither country will alter its policy radically as a result. Al-Asad must think he is doing Husayn a favor by not demanding that he scrap the Amman agreement, as he insists the PLO do if its leaders wish to so much as talk to him.

Those in this country who dread a peace with Jordan may sleep quietly for now. Nothing worth their worrying about is happening.

Cabinet Views Jordan Contacts, Hebron Development

TA041200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1127 GMT 4 May 86

[Report by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, live from Prime Minister's Office]

[Text] Well, the political part of the Cabinet session opened with a confirmation by the prime minister that contacts really are being conducted via the Americans on the issue of Jordan. For the moment, there are only understandings, there are no agreements.

Another issue that was raised at the Cabinet session was that of construction in Hebron, or the refurbishing of the Hadassah Building in the Hebron Jewish Quarter. At the end of the Cabinet session, Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin made the following announcement about this:

[Begin Beilin recording] In reply to a question, the prime minister explained that the Cabinet works in accordance with its guidelines and in accordance with the coalition agreement in everything that involves building in Hebron. Any building that goes beyond a decision by the former government regarding the composition of the Jewish courtyard, as well as any significant development of that courtyard, will require the Cabinet's approval. The government guidelines are valid for the entire period in office of the national unity government. [end recording]

The Hebron issue was raised at the Cabinet session on the initiative of Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, who wanted to have Minister of Housing and Construction David Levi's statement examined; that is, he promised that the Jewish courtyard would be built up and other buildings and families would be added to it.

[Begin Rubinstein recording] I have two points to make: First of all, the Jewish court in Hebron is not a settlement, and I insist that it is not a recognized settlement, it has never been regarded — that place has never been regarded as a recognized settlement, and, second, even if it was a recognized settlement, if people want to develop it, the Cabinet must decide on this. I also disagree with my colleague the defense minister on this. He appealed to the attorney general. The attorney general deflected the issue to the Cabinet for a political decision, and following my raising the issue, the prime minister announced that there would be no significant deviation from development in a limited framework of the Jewish courtyard in Hebron. [end recording]

On these matters, Minister of Housing and Construction David Levi said that building in Hebron is, in his opinion, anchored in the Cabinet's decision and he is implementing this decision. He has not demanded an additional budget for the building in Hebron. What is happening here in the Cabinet, Minister Levi said, is an attempt by a few ministers to cause incitement against the settling of Eretz Yisra'el out of hostility and for political reasons. Minister Levi warned against this thinking and said he wants to warn against a destructive approach, because it will not remain one-way, Minister Levi said. He does not know who will win in this confrontation, but he does know who will lose: The Cabinet will lose. Everything that has been achieved through common efforts, if you want a confrontation, will go into the abyss, the minister of housing and construction said.

Another matter at today's Cabinet session was the racism law. Will it be brought [to the Knesset], when will it be brought, and how will it be brought? Well, it was agreed today by the Cabinet that at the first Knesset session the racism bill will be brought, in its existing text, for a vote. If agreement is not achieved within the next few days, an agreement that will be initiated by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, Justice Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, and Finance Minister Moshe Nisim, if they do not reach an understanding with the members of the religious factions, the racism bill will be brought to the first Knesset session and the coalition members will be given freedom of voting. At any rate, Minister Nisim, who is the initiator of that bill and its author, has said that this is a very important bill, one of principle, and it is inconceivable that this bill should not be approved by a large majority and with the agreement of the members of the religious factions. So we can expect that at the first Knesset session, as soon as the recess ends after Independence Day, the racism bill will be brought and approved by the Knesset.

Peres Asks Justice Minister for File on Waldheim

TA042015 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] If the allegations of Kurt Waldheim's involvement in actions against Jews and partisans during his military service are proved true, Israel will draw all the necessary conclusions. This was stated this evening by the prime minister, who appeared before students from development towns. Mr Peres said that he has asked the justice minister to compile a file with all the facts and charges against Waldheim and to prepare a legal opinion on the matter.

[Begin Peres videorecording] I have no intention of participating either in the elections or the guesswork about their results. This is none of my business. However, it is necessary to find out whether the charges against Kurt Waldheim, which are extremely grave, are legally sound. I myself have heard the questions, which are quite piercing, and the answers, which are dubious. Let me just give one example of an answer given by Kurt Waldheim that is not convincing. He published an autobiography in which he omitted 2 years of his life. When asked why he deleted these 2 years, he replied that they have no literary value. [laughter] And what years are those? Precisely the 2 years which he served in the Nazi Army. All the years have a literary value except those years. I believe this gives rise to a lot of problems and fears.

This morning, with the entire Cabinet's consent, I asked the justice minister to compile all the facts and list all the accusations, and to analyze them from a legal point of view so that the Israeli Government's conclusions will be legally sound. We are not a newspaper or any other kind of institution; we are a government, and we must provide an answer which is both serious and well-founded. If the legal material in this dossier, which will be analyzed, indeed proves that Kurt Waldheim served in the Nazi Army and was active against partisans or Jews, we will draw all the necessary conclusions from this. This is my opinion on the matter. [applause] [end recording]

Jerusalem Reacts to Shamir Remarks on Waldheim

TA040855 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 May 86 p 1

[Report by Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Last night, regarding the election being held in Austria today in which Kurt Waldheim is expected to be elected chancellor, a senior Jerusalem source said that Israel should honor the decision mady by the Austrian nation. The source added that the advance and vain ideas about the possibility of a severance of relations between Israel and Austria if Dr Waldheim is elected are nothing but self-punishment and cannot be taken seriously.

This reaction was reported following various statements made yesterday by Knesset members coming in the wake of remarks attributed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in New York. It was recalled in Jerusalem that Austria still serves as the first absorption station for immigrants from the Soviet Union on their way to Israel.

Shamir: Someone in U.S. 'Out To Get Israel'

TA040640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir says that perhaps someone in the United States is out to get Israel. Commenting on the Iran arms deal affair, Shamir noted that this was the second incident in recent months when American customs officials staged a raid and implicated Israel, but Shamir said they will not catch Israel because Israel is blameless. Shamir was talking to Israeli reporters in New York. Today Shamir travels to Central America, where he has visits scheduled in Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala.

Agriculture Minister Returns From Turkey

TA051119 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 May 86 p 4

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avraham Tzohar]

[Text] Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin has held two work sessions with Turkey's agriculture minister and discussed with him the possibility of agricultural cooperation between the two countries. This was reported by Minister Nehamkin yesterday upon his return from Turkey. Nehamkin participated in the conference of European agriculture ministers who are members of the World Food Council. Nehamkin's visit to Turkey was the first visit by an Israeli minister to that country in the last decade.

The Israeli agriculture minister and his Turkish counterpart discussed the possibility of Israeli investments for developing Turkey's agriculture. The Turkish minister explained to his Israeli counterpart that Turkey is very interested in encouraging foreign investments, including Israeli investments.

During his visit Minister Nehamkin also visited the region of Adana, near the Syrian border. This is one of the most backward areas in Turkey, and if a cooperation agreement is signed between Israel and Turkey it is likely that most of the development projects it will entail will take place in this region.

The agriculture ministers of the European countries that are members of the World Food Council have decided to hold their next conference, scheduled to take place at the end of the decade, in Israel.

Foreign Ministry Rejects Aid Request in Arms Case

TA040800 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 May 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] Last week the Foreign Ministry turned down a request by the families of the Israelis under detention in Bermuda to take action against their extradition or deportation to the United States.

At the end of last week the wives of Avraham Bar'am and Yisra'el Eisenberg appealed to the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry with a demand "not to abandon" the Bermuda detainees and to demand that the local authorities not extradite them to the United States. The Foreign Ministry heads informed them that the Ministry would not intervene in the legal procedures because this is not within its field of authority.

Foreign Ministry representatives have checked the trio's condition in jail and told the families that there is no room for complaints against the authorities.

Uruguayan President Ends Visit; Agreement Signed

TA041833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti wound up his visit to Israel this evening with a press conference in Jerusalem. Earlier today Sanguinetti signed an agreement providing for cooperation between Israel and Uruguay on agricultural and technological projects.

Holds Press Conference

TA050617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti has ended a 3-day visit. During his stay President Sanguinetti signed an agreement providing for cooperation between Israel and Uruguay on agricultural and technical projects. Before leaving Israel, the president held a press conference in Jerusalem. Steve Weizman reports:

President Sanguinetti said the agreement emphasized the strengthening of ties between the two countries, which, he said, were bonds of friendship, cooperation, and respect. That prompted one reporter to ask if Uruguay would perhaps consider returning its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. No, said the president, such a move is not on the agenda at the moment.

A large part of the 60-minute press conference was taken up with developments in Central and South America. Sanguinetti said that after 12 years of dictatorship in Uruguay, the return to democracy had not been without problems. Efforts to trace people who disappeared during the previous regime were still going on, he said, and military personnel who served the junta were being dealt with by the courts.

On the subject of Nicaragua, Sanguinetti said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's support for the antigovernment contra rebels has increased tension in the area rather than helping toward peace.

As far as Israel is concerned, he said he saw no signs of any significant support by this country for any totalitarian regime in

Central America. There are many forms of indirect support, Sanguinetti said, and several countries lend encouragement to non-democratic regimes, but as far as he was aware, Israel was uninvolved in Central American affairs.

EEC Official Visits, Signs Agreements

TA041120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The deputy president of the European Community's Scientific Commission has said that the nuclear power reactors in West Europe are much safer than those in the Soviet Union. Therefore, the accident in Chernobyl should not have any effect on the further development of nuclear power in Europe. He said that many years of research have created technology and experience in the field of protecting the population.

The deputy president of the EEC commission, Karl-Heinz Narjes, was speaking with our correspondent Gid'on Remez after having signed an agreement in Jerusalem between Israel and the EEC for the implementation of nine projects for joint research. This refers to the fields of the use of water, research into materials, and biotechnology.

3 Jewish Terrorists Released From Prison

TA050925 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 May 86 p 2

[Report by Yoram Gazit]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — Three members of the Jewish terror organization were released from Tel Mond prison yesterday after serving two years of their three-year prison sentences.

Yitzhaq Novik, Hagay Segal, and Natan Nathanson, convicted last July of the attempted murder of two West Bank mayors, and a variety of other charges, were released after a parole board had last month commuted their sentences by one-third for good behaviour.

Security Forces Note Activity by Released Terrorists

TA040840 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 May 86 p 1

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami]

[Text] Terrorists who were released as part of the exchange of prisoners have returned to terrorist activity and are involved in serious acts of terrorism. Recently the security forces have kept a watch over their activities and noted that their involvement in terrorism is considerable.

Security forces have pointed out that these terrorists are living in East Jerusalem and Judaea and Samaria and were organized for the acts of terrorism as early as when they were still in Israeli jails.

As will be recalled, 1,150 terrorists were released in last May's exchange deal in return for 3 IDF soldiers. Some 600 of them were released to their homes in East Jerusalem and Judaea and Samaria.

A security source who referred with gravity to the new involvement in acts of terrorism by the released terrorists criticized their release, saying that "anybody who thinks that it is possible to keep surveillance over 600 released terrorists is deluding the public, since it is impossible to locate such activity in time." At the same time, he noted that the security forces know of such activity and are dealing with it.

Since the terrorists were released, some of them have been arrested after having returned to terrorist activity and some of them have even been deported from Israel.

The security source noted that the released terrorists' involvement was discussed by the most senior political echelon, which will decide on the date to publicize the affairs in which the terrorists are involved.

Explosion in Jerusalem 4 May; No Casualties

TA040610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] This morning a small explosive charge went off in Jerusalem in a gas station near the Angel Bakery. There were no casualties, but two parked cars were damaged. The police have begun combing operations and have asked the public to increase alertness.

'Force 17' Claims Responsibility

NC041109 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Jerusalem, May 4 (AFP) — A bomb exploded Sunday in a West Jerusalem street near a bakery, damaging two cars, but without causing casualties, police said.

(In Beirut an anonymous caller told a Western news agency that Force 17, which used to guard Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, carried out the attack. The caller said the bomb was placed in front of a bakery "used by enemy soldiers". [no closing parenthesis as received]

Israeli police have again warned the public to be alert for possible bomb attacks.

Second Explosion in Jerusalem

TA041612 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] An explosive charge went off this afternoon on Gihon Street in the Jerusalem neighborhood of Abu Tor. No one was hurt in the explosion. This was reported by our correspondent Shlomo Raz.

1 Stabbed in Jerusalem; Grenade Found in Gaza

TA040705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 May 86 p 2

[Text] Terrorists yesterday stabbed an Israeli in the throat, partially paralysing him, and threw a hand grenade in Gaza, but the grenade failed to explode, military sources reported.

Ahmad Ibrahim, 44, of Abu Ghaush near Jerusalem, was stabbed in Gaza's (Fraz) Market. Ibrahim, a building worker had gone to Gaza with friends.

The attack came as he waited outside a shop: The assailant stabbed him in the throat. He was rushed to the local (Amdani) Hospital for first aid treatment and later taken to the Soroka Hospital in Beersheba where he was still undergoing surgery. Some 45 minutes after the attack, an IDF issue handgrenade was found near a taxi stand on (Al-Wahda) Street, where several Israeli cars were parked. Security sources assume the grenade was meant to damage or destroy the cars, but it failed to explode.

Military sources have recently reported an increase in the number of Israelis visiting Gaza - especially on weekends.

Curfew on Nabulus Area Camp After Disturbances

TA050810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] A curfew was imposed this morning on the Balatah refugee camp near Nabulus after local youths gathered and blocked the main road. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this morning youths tried to incite students in the camp and stop classes. Several cars were stoned in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp this morning

Construction Begins on Islamic College in Arab Village

TA031358 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] A cornerstone for an Islamic studies college, the first of its kind in Israel, has been laid in Al-Taiyiba in the Triangle. Our correspondent Bassam Jabir reports that the college will train Muslim clerics and that some 300 young clergymen will be able to study there. At the present time the Ministries of Education and Religious Affairs are not helping to establish the college. Members of the Al-Taiyiba local council, who initiated the project, hope to finance it with contributions from Muslims from Israel and abroad. At the ceremony it was reported that the World Muslim Alliance, whose headquarters are in Saudi Arabia, has already donated $100,000 for the college's construction. Among others, the chairman of the Supreme Muslim Council, Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-Alami, and clerics from the territories attended the ceremony.

Briefs

Soviet Emigration in April — Only 72 Jews left the Soviet Union in April, and of them only 18 immigrated to Israel. A total of 282 Jews left the Soviet Union in the first 4 months of this year. The majority of dropouts were parents who followed their children to the United States. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 2 May 86 TA]*

April State Revenues — State revenues last month amounted to 1.16 billion shekels, a growth of 8 percent, in real terms, compared with last April. An especially noteworthy increase was registered in income tax revenues. [Summary] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 May 86 TA]*

ALGERIA

Al-SHA'B Cited on 'Difficulty' of Convening Summit

LD032139 Algiers APS in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 3 May (APS) — The *Al-SHA'B* newspaper published a commentary today in its "Opinion" feature under the headline "Failure or Aborting?" which said that there is indeed a great difficulty in agreeing on an emergency Arab summit to discuss the American aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah despite the decision to hold it in Morocco. It has become clear that there are Arab sides that have adopted an attitude that obstructed the good progress toward the meeting of the Arab kings and presidents to discuss and study an extraordinarily serious issue aimed against the honor and dignity of the whole Arab nation. The paper went on to say the reality of the Arab world encompasses several issues. Some were dealt with and others remained unsolved because of the attitudes of some arab states or because of external attitudes. It pointed out that those Arab countries were all too well aware of these Arab issues when the American aggression took place. They could have called for an Arab summit before this time, considering that these states are earnestly concerned for Arabism and the honor of the Arab nation.

The paper pointed out that through such behavior, all saw how the European states exploited this to support the U.S. aggression in words and deeds, beginning with emergency meetings and theendorsement of many serious measures against Libya, the victim, in front of the shameful Arab silence, — silence behind which Arab sides moved to preserve Arab disunity and pushed away any chance for the return of Arab fraternity and consensus. The paper asked, how can one explain the agreement in principle to hold the meeting and fix the place, and then postpone or cancel everything in the shadow of the division of the Arab world, and split into blocs and small alliances, working gradually for the weakening and removal of the importance of the Arab summit issue, which has lost its warmth and importance as a result.

The paper confirmed that this Arab procrastination and indifference toward the American-European hatred for the Arab nation will push the Arab nation further toward weakness and subordination in all fields. It pointed out that all the conditions and the requirements for agreement are there — at a time when other nations which have nothing in common other than circumstantial interests forgive each others' sins and make important decisions at various levels. The paper went on to say that the truth is that it is important to agree on an Arab summit to discuss the American aggression on sister Libya, considering that it is an extraordinary and serious event that concerns all Arab peoples and states, in preparation for an other Arab summit concerning all the Arab issues.

The paper concluded by saying: we still continue to hope while we are alive that an Arab summit will be held to discuss all that concerns the nation or at least for the sake of meeting to prove to the Western world that the Arabs can at least meet.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Japanese To Halt Tokyo Summit

LD041349 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 4 May 86

[Address by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the Japanese people "over Japan's ASAHI television network" — date, place not announced]

[Text] [Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording] Starting tonight, the millions of Japanese people should stage demonstrations to prevent Reagan — child-killer, war criminal, number one terrorist, and second Hitler — from landing in Japan. The Japanese people should stage demonstrations starting tonight to cancel this summit and this meeting with the child-killer. I am amazed: How can Japan receive the child-killer? Reagan's hands are stained with the blood of children, [words indistinct] with the blood of children, women, and the elderly. The Japanese people are called upon to cancel this conference, which is a crime against mankind. Japan's a victim of U.S. terrorism and U.S. atomic bombs which the Americans first tested on the bodies of the Japanese people, and starting tonight the Japanese people should cancel this meeting and, in their millions, stage demonstrations to have this meeting shut down and prevent those who are to attend from meeting, since among them there is one who is a war criminal, child-killer, terrorist, and second Hitler. He should be arrested in Japan and handed over to any [word indistinct] court. All mankind is now demanding the heads of Reagan and Thatcher, because they are murderers. [end recording]

[Announcer] Following the call by the brother leader of the revolution to the Japanese people over Japan's ASAHI television network, the Japanese capital today witnessed an event REUTER described as unprecedented when the city was transformed into a grey citadel with security vehicles full of soldiers deployed in its streets and with checkpoints erected in the city streets to question pedestrians and inspect their identity cards. Immediately after Japan's ASAHI television network this morning carried live excerpts [as heard] from the statement of the brother leader of the revolution calling for the Japanese people to halt the summit conference of the seven industrialised states immediately and to evict the child-killers Reagan and Thatcher, huge demonstrations were staged a few yards away from the place where the leaders of the seven industrialised states are staying. The demonstrators attacked the place where these leaders are staying and shouted slogans calling on the child-killer Reagan to leave Tokyo and calling this meeting a conference of aggressors. Other Japanese people's organizations intend to stage demonstrations and acts of violence in protest against the presence of the child-killers Reagan and Thatcher.

Interviewed on ASAHI TV

LD042240 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2026 GMT 4 May 86

["Full recording" of interview with Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by unidentified correspondent of the Japanese ASAHI television network; date and place not given; questions in Japanese with superimposed Arabic translation — recorded]

[Text] [Question] The great industrial countries' summit is to be held in Tokyo. Important current issues are to be discussed. What is the Jamahiriyah's position regarding this (?matter).
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Its position regarding what?

[Question] Regarding terrorism and the industrial countries' conference.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, we are against terrorism and we believe that we need [to ask] a question regarding terrorism because we are the victims of state terrorism. We are a country which [words indistinct] terrorism and under the shadow of fleets and nuclear carriers; its homes have been destroyed and its children and women killed as a result of the official state terrorism practiced by Britain and the United States. We hope that the world will reach a decision cancelling [yulghi] terrorism and try the terrorists headed by Reagan and Thatcher. I am surprised that the conference participants should discuss terrorism while among them is the No 1 terrorist, mad Reagan, who should be in the dock and be tried for a crime against the whole of mankind.

[Question] What is your position regarding the measures recently adopted by European countries against the Jamahiriyah; this negative accountability [muhasabah al-salbiyyah] and the lowering of the number of Libyan diplomats in Europe?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Undoubtedly we are living in a very strange world in which the law of the jungle prevails; civilization has been destroyed; civilization has been burning under U.S. and British bombs and, consequently, there is no possibility to search for what is reasonable, for reason and legitimacy. Consequently, we do not ask about the decisions made by European countries, because European countries are under a vile U.S. terrorism, and under U.S. nuclear missiles, and U.S. military bases; European countries were forced, under U.S. terrorism to adopt decisions they are not convinced by — and they do not have any evidence to justify these decisions against Libya — and which are against their interests. This means that European countries acted against their conviction and interests. They have no evidence, and there is no basis that would allow them to adopt these measures. Consequently, we absolutely reject all these measures that have been adopted by European countries, the only justification of which is the U.S. terrorizing of Europe because European countries have no pretext for doing anything against us.

As for the U.S. and British raids, this was (?a kind) of vindictiveness and madness and we actually cannot talk about it because we consider it to be the action of a mad person and a mad world in which there is no morality [words indistinct]. On the other hand, any country that has submitted to U.S. terrorism and adopted any measure that is harmful to Libya will suffer, and Libya will reciprocate and defend itself. This country will lose out sooner or later and will regret any action against the Jamahiriyah.

[Question] Currently, the U.S. 6th Fleet is moving toward the Gulf of Sidra. There is a report that the U.S. 7th Fleet is moving towards the Gulf of Sidra. What are the measures the Jamahiriyah is taking (?against) the United States?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] First, entering the Gulf of Sidra means crossing Libyan boundaries and entering its territories and [word indistinct] would consider it another military aggression against an independent country. We shall act as any country would when they are subjected to aggression, its boundaries crossed, and its sanctity violated. Libya will defend the Gulf of Sidra and its boundaries fully, even if this leads to the martyrdom of the people as a whole. If aggression on Libya takes place again, the Arab nation, African, Asian, Latin, and European peoples will fight with us because all of mankind is now condemning and is angry with the United States and its soldiers and with the (?colonized) Britain.

[Question] I have seen the places of the U.S. raids in Tripoli and Banghazi, if [words indistinct] with the United States may be the same [word indistinct] would happen again. What is the Jamahiriyah's [word indistinct] against the United States?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] The United States is a superpower and arrogant, and it is ruled by a Hitler and madman who can use the mighty power it possesses against any of the world's peoples. It carried out an unjustified action and (?previously) occupied Grenada and changed its regime.

Television 'Presents' U.S. Pilot's 'Remains'

LD022152 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1938 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The remains and wreckage of the terrorist American-Atlanticist raid on the people of the Jamahiriyah are still being washed ashore by the waves of our sea. It has swallowed all the aggressive intentions to desecrate this soil, which has been quenching its thirst with the blood of martyrs. History has never recorded anything but dignity and cleanliness regard to our land.

Today we present another example, namely, the bodily remains [as heard] of one of the U.S. pilots whose aircraft was destroyed while attempting to bomb our free land. The sea has washed this helmet onto the shores of Tripoli after our air defenses shot down the aircraft.

[Video shows a white helmet with no earphones or mouthpiece. the helmet has MPA-M insribed on its crown. The helmet was first shown floating upside down in a tidepool with a barefoot man standing a few feet away from it. Then it is shown being held by the man, with the inscription clearly visible. The man is shown turning the helmet in his hands. The helmet is then shown laying on the rocks. The camera focuses on the inscription reading MPA-M. No human remains are seen]

Later Telecast Shows Belt, Holster

LD032321 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] As our victories rapidly succeed each other, so does the evidence of our ability to protect our achievements and preserve our revolutionary gains. This is more evidence of the brutal, imperialist, barbarous aggression, which was schemed by the child-murderer Reagan, with the collaboration of his evil allies, against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah — the proud Arab people who through the ages were able to defeat the aggressive invaders, and whose skies burned them and whose sea drowned them.

This evidence is represented by the wreckage of an aircraft, which was destroyed by our air defenses, together with a cloth belt that belongs to one of its pilots and the holster of his personal weapon. They were found this morning at the shores of Al-Zawiyah municipality. Our correspondent in Al-Zawiyah sent us this dispatch:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother members of the People's Congress — male or female — in our beloved Jamahiriyah, the shores of Al-Zawiyah municipality are still throwing back wreckage of the American aircraft. Here are the members of People's Security and Coast Guards picking up the wreckage of American aircraft. As they did during the past 2 days, when they picked up large quantities of the wreckage of American aircraft and the helmet of a pilot, today we see the members of local People's Security picking up another quantity of American aircraft wreckage. We can also see a belt of an invading American pilot, who was shot down by our air defenses.

[Video shows a man in diving suit in the sea picking a black belt with black holster attached to it from underwater and throwing it toward the shore. Camera moves to another person on the beach, in civilian clothes picking a twisted piece of metal from the water - possibly part of a wing, about 5 feet long, 12 to 24 inches wide, one of its sides partly painted red. Second civilian carries a twisted and torn piece of metal with bolts and nuts, about 24 inches long and its width varies between 3 and 20 inches]

We salute these young men who taught the American enemy a lesson that he will never forget. As we inspect this American aircraft wreckage, we offer it as a present to the masses of our Arab people everywhere as evidence of the ability of the Arab masses when they take control of their destiny and when they all become an undefeatable armed people. All the previous battles were battles fought by the Arab governments, and fought by the traditional Arab armies — and the imperialist forces were able to defeat them. But when the armed people believed in their cause and defended their dignity and honor and the honor of the Arab nation, they were victorious and the revolutionary will was victorious.

These things are a present to the masses of the Arab nation. We say to them that the era of masses has begun to approach and that the masses of the Arab nation, which have learned from the previous lessons, are definitely able to settle the matter and are able to respond to the calls of their revolutionary leadership in the Jamahiriyah. We salute the members of the local People's Security, and we salute the members of our air defenses, who are the vanguard of the armed people. We salute our revolutionary leadership — thanks to it and its daily continuous incitation, we were able to achieve these great results. We are always ready for confrontation and defiance. Forward. From victory to victory. Glory be to the Great Jamahiriyah and the Arab nation.

Sources: Jamahiriyah Rescheduling Soviet Debt

GF031436 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
2 May 86 p 14

[Text] Tripoli — Among the important results of the recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is that the USSR and Libya have strengthened their economic, trade, and military relations.

High-level diplomatic sources have affirmed to *AL-BAYAN* that two leading Arab officials, Taysir Qubba'ah, former member of the PFLP Executive Bureau, and George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, recently made shuttle tours between Moscow and Tripoli with the aim of delineating a new map of economic relations between the USSR and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The mediation, which was carried out at Libya's request, dealt with the issue of Libya's accumulated debts to the USSR which have amounted to large figures in recent years.

The sources affirmed that the mediation by Qubba'ah and Hawi achieved noticeable success in persuading the Soviets to reschedule Libya's debts. At the same time, the Libyan leadership agreed to open several Soviet trade missions in the major Libyan cities, in addition to doubling and developing Libya's imports from Moscow and the other socialist countries in CEMA. The sources affirmed that the USSR has accepted the Libyan request for increasing Soviet imports of Libyan oil as a form of debt repayment.

The sources added that it has been agreed, through the mediation, to increase the amount of oil that the USSR imports from Libya from 100,000 bpd [barrels per day] to 150,000 bpd, with the additional 50,000 bpd being the ideal way of repaying the rescheduled debts. The sources went so far as to say that the USSR agreed to pay $10 per barrel thus enabling the Jamahiriyah to repay $500,000 per day of its debts to the USSR.

The sources expressed total optimism regarding the possibility that the Palestinian-Lebanese mediation committee will continue its shuttle tours to establish economic relations between the two capitals which will compensate for the effect of the U.S.-European economic siege on the Jamahiriyah. The sources ruled out the possibility that Soviet-Libyan relations will develop to the stage of Tripoli's joining the Warsaw Pact.

Opposition Comment Cited

NC051304 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1108 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Paris, 5 May (MENA) — *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH*, a magazine, quotes Libyan opposition sources as saying that the issue of Libya's growing foreign debt is the main problem now facing Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

In today's issue, the magazine reports that the Soviet Union recently declared its insistence on obtaining what is owed to it by Libya, a sum which ranges from $13 to 16 billion. According to these opposition sources, Libya's foreign debts, taken in conjunction with an aggravating economic and social crisis, constitute a bomb that might explode at any time and detonate the internal situation. The Libyan opposition sources believe that the formation of a collective leadership and the official articles which have appeared in certain Libyan papers criticizing the way the U.S. raids were confronted, although no military or political officials are named, are only attempts to forestall the deteriorating internal developments.

Arab Solidarity Group To Hold Emergency Meeting

LD032042 Tripoli JANA in English
1900 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Shaaban 23, May 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The International Secretariat of Solidarity with the Arab People and its Central Issue — Palestine will hold an emergency meeting from 6th to 8th May in solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against the American-Atlantic barbaric aggression. The meeting, which is to embrace political and popular organisations from all over the world, will discuss a programme of solidarity according to which contacts will be conducted with world democratic and progressive forces to condemn aggression and prevent its occurence so as to foster peace and security in the Mediterranean and the world.

UAE Paper: Libyan Envoys To Tour Arab Countries

GF041043 Doha QNA in Arabic
1015 GMT 4 May 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 4 May (QNA) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi today said that envoys of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the next few days will visit all Arab countries. They will be carrying Libyan proposals on Arab solidarity. The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quoted a responsible source as saying that the dispatching of these envoys follows the failure of the Arab foreign ministers to set a date for the extraordinary Arab summit. He added that the envoys' visits will include all Arab countries without exception.

Al-Qadhdhafi Reaffirms Objectives to Qatari Paper

LD031121 Rabat MAP in Arabic
0900 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Al-Dawhah, 3 May (MAP) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1st September revolution has affirmed the American aggression against Libya will not make it abandon its objective to work for the liberation of Palestine, to realize Arab unity and support liberation movements throughout the world.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declares, in an interview with the Qatari paper *AL-RAYAH* that the United States is leading a new crusade campaign against the Arab world. He denies that its recent aggression against Libya was due to allegations that Libya was backing terrorism, saying that "there is not a single proof to this claim despite the ability of the Zionist lobby and its tremendous resources in fabricating justifications and falsifying information against Third World peoples." The Libyan leader says that the true issue is "the issue of colonialism repeating itself and the issue of a conflict of wills and attempts to smash the forces of revivalism and progress in the Arab region." He adds that the colonialist forces are determined to isolate the Arab region from means of revivalism and progress and this is why they were eager to create Israel and pledged to guarantee its existence and to strengthen it to prevent any opportunity for Arab unity or Arab revivalism.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi derides America's claims that its attack against Libya was due to Libya's support for acts of terrorism, saying: We must not believe the logic of the enemies who consider the legitimate struggle of peoples as terrorism "while real terrorism lies in granting political and military support to those who had taken Arab Palestine by force and killed women and children in Sabra and Shatila, in Bahr al-Baqar, Tunis and Ghaza."

In his interview to the Qatari paper *AL-RAYAH*, the Libyan leader denies that he has never thought about taking revenge on the family of American president Reagan in retaliation for the killing of his adopted daughter during the American air raids, saying: "We do not hold anyone responsible for what somebody else did and we are not cowards to kill children, old people and the innocent."

Answering a question on whether he was discouraged or hesitant after the killing of his daughter and the injuring of his two sons in the raids. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stresses that aggressions cannot bring about the cancellation of historic options, "and even if America takes the step of dropping its atomic bombs on our land we are ready to die in defense of it and in loyalty to principles."

Concerning the European position on the Libyan-American conflict, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi notes that the European states are under pressure from American terrorism. In this context he praises the position of Greece which has refused to carry out the decisions taken by the EEC against Libyan interests due to lack of any proof of a Libyan link with terrorism.

The Libyan leader reveals that the American aggression has created a kind of reactivation of dialogue between his country and the Eastern bloc countries, hinting there are serious consultations between the two sides on Libya joining the Warsaw Pact. He has however refused to reveal more details on this subject.

Journal Cites Letter on Moroccan Response to Raid

LD031320 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1040 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 2 May (JANA) — The newspaper *AL-JAMAHIRIYAH*, the organ of the Revolutionary Committees has published a letter received from an Arab citizen under the caption "The Great Catastrophe." The following is the text of this letter.

There is no doubt that at the present decisive historic moment, Arabism and all the masses are with you. Undoubtedly those close to you in pan-Arab stances and achievements are more anxious today to come and side with you, such as Morocco, which is united with you in accordance with the Arab-African Government Agreement.

I am fully confident that all the talk in the rancorous Western information media about the absence of Morocco from joining you in the battle are lies and falsehoods. There is no doubt about this and I pray to God that this is truly so, though occasionally I would not but ask about the stances adopted by Morocco toward your valiant heroic confrontation. For I have not heard of any declared stances of support for you. This is surely due to the fact that Morocco no longer believes in hollow slogans and deceitful glittering stances, but carries out in deeds its tasks under the provisions of the treaty, which states that any aggression on one party to the union constitutes an aggression on the other party.

The Western information media have carried a great deal of talk, so much so that they have begun to describe Morocco now, directly or indirectly, as having shirked its pan-Arab responsibilities and that the Moroccan regime has used the Arab-African Union as a screen only and as a pretext to alleviate the man-in-the street's wrath against it and so on and so forth. Such talk is carried by the information media, which I will not believe until further notice.

Out of care for those close to you and who are the last people whose adherence to their pan-Arab commitments we would test, I say that I am sure that the planes which committed the aggression on Arab land and which destroyed the houses and killed children could not have come via Gibraltar, because the Moroccan Army would not allow them to pass because it knows that this aggression would be an aggression on the Arab nation and on Arab honor and because it knows that it is committed to implement the agreement that was approved by the Moroccan masses.

Truthfully, I have tried to ask about the role played by the second country of the Arab-African Union in the pan-Arab battle which you have been waging, realizing that there was no justification for my raising such a question since one of the provisions of the union states that any aggression on one party constitutes an aggression on the other party. As far as I am concerned, this provision should put an end to all doubts and should be convincing and reassuring to me. You might wonder why I have dwelt so much on this particular aspect and why have not I dwelt also on other aspects whose suspension within the Arab nation is well proven. But what one could dwell on in the present conditions and to which importance would be attached is what the masses have endorsed through a constitutional and legal union. I wish to ask about Morocco's participation, for, God forbid, if it is proven that Morocco has not participated, then it would be a great catastrophe and great crime. Furthermore, it is a source of pride for every Arab to appreciate at the present stage, the value of the Arab-African Union through what you could announce in the near future of figures proving Morocco's participation on your side and the honor Morocco — which marks the extreme edge of our Greater Arab Homeland — has earned by fighting the aggressor oppressors with you. I shall await, and await, what Morocco will have to say through their future stances, otherwise the catastrophe shall be great.
[signed] Ahmed Allouche]

Tunisia Said Preventing Klibi's Departure for Libya

LD041116 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1025 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 May (JANA) — JANA has learned from sources at the Arab League in Tunis that for the last 48 hours Tunisian authorities have not permitted Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to come to the Great Jamahiriyah and have prevented the aircraft which was going to carry him from departing.

Klibi Arrives, Makes Statement

LD042043 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1937 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, this evening. The Arab League secretary general arrived this afternoon in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Brother Klibi made a statement to JANA at the beginning of which he saluted the Libyan Arab people for their heroic steadfastness in the face of the barbarous failed U.S.-Atlantic aggression. He expressed his indignation on the barbarous failed U.S.-Atlantic aggression on the Libyan Arab people and the tranquil Jamahiriyah's cities, and the repeated imperialist threats which are not based on any logic but the logic of intimidation, thus violating all international laws and customs. He added that the League's council had issued a resolution denouncing and condemning the U.S. Government, and considering the U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah a blatant violation of the sovereignty and safety of the Libyan territories and a threat to the safety and security of the Arab nation and international security and peace.

Sudanese Military Commander Arrives in Tripoli

LD041501 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1448 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 4 May (JANA) — Major General 'Umar Farhat commander of the military operations of the Sudanese Armed Forces arrived in Tripoli this evening on a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Sudanese Leader

LD041518 Tripoli JANA in English
0915 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Tripoli. Shaaban 24, May 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — JANA has learnt that the leader of the revolution sent a message to General 'Abdal-Rahman Siwar al-Dahab president of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council.

Maltese Leader's Message Expresses Solidarity

LD032223 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] The brother leader of the revolution today received a message from Maltese President Agatha Barbara. In her message, the president of the Republic of Malta stressed the solidarity of the Maltese Government and people with the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with the failed barbarous U.S.-Atlantic aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah. Mrs Barbara strongly condemned the U.S.-Atlantic raids which targeted residential districts, farms and care homes and resulted in many innocent casualties.

Tripoli Lambasts Arab Impotence in Confronting U.S.

LD022328 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 2 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] History will record that one of the most prominent examples of the failure and impotence of Arab official reality is theinability of this official reality, with its regimes and governments, to succeed in conducting a clear and intelligible examination of matters which are distinct and the papers of which are separate from each other. This examination is represented by the confrontation of the U.S.-NATO aggression against a proud castle of the Arab nation which is the Great Jamahiriyah.

In fact, it was a serious examination, which did not even need study, scrutiny, or thinking about if that Arab official reality had the minimum of pan-Arab sense and if it had a tiny amount of loyalty to the battle of its nation and to its conflict of destiny against its clear, specific enemy, its historic traditional enemy, and its crusading, NATO, and Zionist enemy which came thousands of miles to commit aggression and to avenge the defeat of its ancestors on the Arab land centuries ago, and which is bringing to this nation the evils of [word indistinct] and division, and which would like to give the Zionists the most sacred place in the heart of this nation, Palestine.

It was a question presented to the Arab official reality. We do not think that the answer to this question is difficult even for a child at the first stages of its education or for a simple illiterate man who shepherds his sheep or ploughs his land in the remotest of Arab deserts or villages. The question, which the official Arab reality failed to answer and to provide the essential and inevitable response is: Is it the battle of Libya as a country? Did the Great Jamahiriyah disagree with America on joint borders between them? Is there a dispute between them over a piece of land or territory rich with oil and minerals? Did they dispute their influence in the regions, continents, and seas of the world? Has anyone of the naive persons of the Arab official reality been deceived by the games of disagreement about the internationality or nationality of the Gulf of Sidra, or by the games and claims about Libyan terrorism? Was the American-crusading-NATO-Zionist aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah the result of a dispute about interests, benefits, gains, wealth, or borders?

Of course not. Definitely not. Therefore, it is the issue of the revolution, the issue of Palestine, the issue of the resurrection and unification of this nation, the issue of preserving the existence of this nation from annihilation, and the issue of stopping the ebb and wave of prostration in the sacred cause of the Arabs in Palestine. The ebb and prostration which began with the damned Al-Ssadat and the mortal Kissinger, and which Reagan and Shultz want to continue. Therefore, it is about these issues, whose banners the Jamahiriyah carries in a strong, faithful hand, for which it fights incessantly, and for which it struggles without asking for reward or gratitude. Therefore, this is the issue. The issue of the pan-Arab and Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah conflict and struggle against the imperialist-American-NATO-crusading-Zionist schemes. This is the real aim of this foolish treacherous aggression which was committed by Reagan and Thatcher who are motivated by crusading hatred and who look at the region through Zionist eyes.

If this is the case, and it undoubtedly is, how could the Arab official reality not see this fact? And how could it allow itself to slow down and dawdle and study the matters and raise dust and get into knots? How could they be so scandalously unable to perceive this fact, respond to it, and hasten to adopt the right and healthy stand toward it? This is, undoubtedly, the crisis of this reality and its chronic inability and sickness.

But history does not miss anything; masses do not forgive and God does not die. History will record against this Arab official reality that its was completely impotent when it had all the means, power, and ability. History will record against this Arab official reality that it squandered, sold, conspired against, and wasted the Palestinian cause, while it had all the means and abilities for the complete liberation of all of Palestine. History will record against this Arab official reality that it accepted to be subservient to America, NATO, and the Zionists, while it belongs to a great nation which has a heritage, glory, and power, and which is above this subservience. History will record against this Arab official reality that it accepted division and weakness, and that it enjoyed division, like the Andalusian rulers, and accepted this instead of the unity of this nation, which by its unity has all the means, power, and glory, and which, if united, could be the third power in the world, without any exaggeration.

Therefore, the Arab official reality was impotent and recorded its abominable failure to face up to the American-NATO aggression against the Arab nation and dignity and against the struggling revolutionary march of the Arab nation toward the liberation of sacred Palestine and the achievement of the unity it aspires to. however, it is certain that the impotence of the Arab official reality will harm nobody but itself, and it will definitely not harm the struggling revolutionary march of the Arab masses, the Arab revolution and the Great Jamahiriyah. These marching, faithful, and rising forces have doubled in number and their self-confidence and their confidence in their God and nation have increased after the proud, firm confrontation of the American-NATO aggression. These forces completely believe that this Libyan Arab-American confrontation has created a new revolution and a change in the Arab soul, which is tormented by the defeats and setbacks, and believe that there is now an Arab force can confront America and defeat it. These forces also completely believe that through confrontation they have introduced a new element in the equation of international forces, and that that confrontation has indicated the birth of a new, giant civilization which represents a new political, military, and spiritual force which nobody can ignore.

The Arab masses have found what they were looking for and found the castle around which they gather their ranks from the ocean to the gulf. The principal role is now, as before, and forever, to be played by these struggling faithful masses, these arab masses, which are always pure and have sound intuition, and whose vision is not tarnished by greed, interests, and official positions. Therefore, these masses are not confused and will never lose their way, and hence they know their way and aim and their hearts are full of faith in their nation, Arabism, Palestine, and unity, and they are always able to distinguish between bad and good and to recognize their good, struggling men and sincere, free leaders.

These marching Arab masses are the equipment and the means, and they are qualified to compensate for the Arab official impotence and to erase its sin. These masses are able to march over all obstacles and barricades and, God willing, they can confront the aggressors even with bare chests, nails, and teeth, and they are able, with God's help, to defeat the powers of aggression and to impose their aims and principles on the Arab reality.

MAURITANIA

UAE Delegation Arrives For Bilateral Discussions

AB021558 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
1430 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] An UAE delegation, headed by (Sufan Magi Sufan al-Azarafi), the permanent undersecretary to the UAE minister of Islamic affairs and Awqaf, arrived yesterday evening in Nouakchott. In a statement which he made to the AMP [MAURITANIAN PRESS AGENCY], the leader of the UAE delegation stated that the visit is aimed at strengthening the bilateral relations existing between the two Arab and Islamic countries. He specified that the delegation would meet with several Mauritanian officials to consolidate the (?cooperation) existing between the two countries and to decide upon the participation of a Mauritanian (?delegation) in the festivities organized every year in the UAE on the occasion of [words indistinct].

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Returns From Morocco

LD032253 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, yesterday evening returned to Nouakchott from Morocco after participating in the Arab foreign ministers' meeting, held in Fes on 30 April and 1 May. In a statement to the Mauritanian news agency, the minister stressed that he took part in the conference which was postponed until after Ramadan to prepare for the Arab summit. He said that while in Fes he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and made contact with heads of delegation and participating foreign ministers and discussed bilateral and Arab and international issues with them. The Mauritanian delegation played s significant role in bringing about understanding and rapprochment of views among brothers.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Libyan Foreign Secretary

LD021734 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this morning received at the Royal Palace in Fes Mr. Kamel Hasan al-Mansur, the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liason in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who was accompanied by Mr. Mohamed al-Zuwayi, the resident general secretary of the Jamahiriyah in Rabat. The meeting was attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali, Interior Minister Dris Basri, and royal advisors Ahmed Ridha Gudira, Ahmed Bensouda and Mohamed Aouad. After that his majesty received Mr. Ahmed Ould Minnih, the head of Mauritanian diplomacy, who was accompanied by his country's ambassador in Morocco.

SUDAN

INF Will Not Join National Unity Government

EA021927 Khartoum SUNA in English
1630 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 02: The Islamic National Front, INF, led by its chairman Dr Hasan al-Turabi will not take part in the proposed National Unity government if the charter of the government does not take into consideration the Islamic Sharia laws, the future of governing the southern Sudan and regionalism.

Member of INF Politburo Ali Uthman Mohamed Taha said in a press statement to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY, SUNA, here today the leaders of the political parties were busy in the distribution of the ministerial portfolios without paying attention to the charter. The leaders of political parties style, [as received] Taha added, will lead to the collapse of the democratic system and a birth of new dictatorship. The Islamic National Front, Taha said, will not take part in the government.

The Islamic National Front will not agree with the calls for abolition of easing of the September laws (the Islamic Sharia laws imposed by ousted Numayri) without a clear Islamic substitution, Taha said, adding that the September laws will continue and we will not accept its abolution unless a new Islamic law taken from the Koran and Sunnah of Prophet Mohamed is to substitute it immediately and without creating a gap.

According to the reservations mentioned by the INF, observers here think that the AL-Ummah party of Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Democratic Unionist Party, besides the other minorities, will form the new government, while the INF will lead the opposition. The National Unity Charter, according to which the government will be formed, called for issuing new laws based on the Koran, Sunnah and conventions to cope with the new development and to guarantee the rights of non-Moslems and other minorities, instead of the September harsh laws which were issued by Numayri who violated the constitution.

Daf'allah Assesses New Government's Priorities

JN030927 Khartoum SUNA in English
0915 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May. 3, SUNA — Caretaker Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah has said that one of the priorities of the new government was the maintaining of the new democratic system in the country. Daf'allah in statement published by the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* today said the peoples representative must agree on the system of governing that would lead to the resolution of the southern question and halting of the bloodshed there.

Daf'allah on the other hand urged the new government to intensify efforts and draw up plans and programmes that would enable Sudan to surpass its economic difficulties which are arresting the progress of the country. The prime minister whose mandate will expire next Thursday stressed that the new government must abide by the democratic system and maintain its characteristic including freedom of press and expression.

TMC Meets, Discusses Security, Arab Summit

JN031810 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1750 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 3 (SUNA) The entrusted Transitional Military Council has today reviewed the security situation in the country particularly in southern Sudan where it consented on it. The TMC meeting has further discussed the postponement of the Arab extraordinary summit conference scheduled to convene today in Fes (Morocco). Furthermore the meeting has directed defence minister to take the necessary measures to pass amendments of the High Military Academy [law]. The TMC decided to call the cabinet for a joint meeting to ratify the private education act. Moreover the TMC has accepted retirement application presented by TMC member Major-General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir.

Al-Ummah Party Proposes Charter on South

JN041101 Khartoum SUNA in English
1050 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 4 (SUNA) The leading Al-Ummah Party has worked out a reconciliatory charter on the southern region administration during the upcoming period and participation of the southern political forces in the state council and executive apparatus. The charter which was presented in the meeting held here yesterday between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and a number of southern political parties leaders aimed at bringing about a reconciliation between the southerners who call for a one southern region and those who want the division of the southern region into three regions.

The charter which does not contradict with the spirit of Addis Ababa national unity accord of 1972 also aims at reaching an agreement enabling all southern forces to participate in the scheduled constitutional conference which will decide about the form of government in the country.

Al-Mahdi: No Differences on Forming New Government

NC041652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 May (MENA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of Sudan's Al-Ummah Party and the country's prime minister-designate, has said there are no signficant differences of opinion among Sudan's parties regarding the formation of a new government. He told a correspondent for the Voice of the Arabs radio in Khartoum that Sudan's political parties have agreed on the establishment of a government committed to a national charter. Such a government, he noted, could be called a government of national unity.

Al-Mahdi added that a popular or expanded meeting of all forces that support the charter will be held. He expressed hope that this gathering will take place before the new government is formed but after the senior posts in the country have been filled; that is, following the designation of the president of the Constituent Assembly, the prime minister, and the chairman and members of the State Council.

As for the problem in the South, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stated that it would be handled in three ways: first, by holding a national constitutional conference in June; second, by improving the capabilities of the Sudanese Armed Forces, thus enabling it to bring the entire country under its control; and third, by making use of diplomatic channels.

Sudan's prime minister-designate added that the troubles between his country and Ethiopia have cast a shadow over the soutehrn problem. He voiced hope for sincere talks with Ethiopia to discuss relations between Khartoum and Addis Ababa. This would done with a view to both good-neighborliness and to the promotion of regional security. The head of Sudan's Al-Ummah Party also noted that John Garang, leader of the rebels in the South, had proposed a meeting, and that this was being considered.

Commenting on Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Al-Mahdi described them as special, but added that they must (?be translated) into institutions and transactions. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that despite his belief in the value of the ties between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples, these bonds must be nolded in a way acceptable to both countries. This, he asserted, would be one task of the new government in Sudan.

DUP Leader Announces Portfolio Distribution

JN041821 Khartoum SUNA in English 1746 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 4 (SUNA) — The distribution of the portfolios has been decided as follows: 8 portfolios for the Al-Ummah National Party, 6 for the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) 3 for the southern parties and one portfolio for the Sudanese National party, the (DUP) secretary general announced today. It was also decided that the DUP and Al-

Ummah party are to concede one portfolio each to the Islamic National Front (INF) if it agreed to participate in the government, [said] DUP Secretary General Sharif Z. a. al-Hindi following a meeting held today between leaders of the Al-Ummah party and the DUP Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani. He did not rule out the establishment of a ministry to the Sudanese Communist Party if it also accepted the charter.

On the other hand Al-Hindi affirmed that Al-Ummah and DUP parties had agreed on the national government charter that would lead to the national unity. The two parties agreed to surpass the differences on September 1983 laws, introduced by ousted President Numayri, Al-Hindi added. The DUP calls for the suspension of these laws while Al-Ummah National Party calls for their abrogation.

Al-Hindi went on to add that the Sept laws' issue should be left for the Constituent Assembly to decide over it. The charter will be laid down before all the parties including the Islamic National Front, Al-Hindi affirmed. Moreover, Al-Hindi termed as a major achievement the agreement of all parties over the charter of the national government stressing that all the participants in the forthcoming government would shoulder the responsibility collectively.

On the other hand the DUP secretary general rebuffed an alleged nomination of patron Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani for the presidency of the Council of Supremacy. Al-Hindi also denied that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab would be nominated for the mentioned post affirming that one seat in the Supremacy Council had been allocated for the southern Sudan. The charter would be laid down before all the political parties out and inside the Constituent Assembly in order to sign it and participate in assuming the responsibility of its execution.

Defense Minister Discusses South, Libyan Influence

GF030911 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 3 May (WAM) — Staff Major General 'uthman 'Abdallah, Sudanese minister of defense, has stated that the military situation in southern Sudan is relatively stable as a result of the decisive confrontation with John Garang's forces by the Sudanese Armed Forces. The Sudanese forces are able to regain the city of Rumbek as soon as orders are issued to them because these forces have been besieging this city for more than 2 weeks.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, the Sudanese defense minister affirmed that Sudan is determined to exhaust all chances of peaceful settlement with Garang before resorting to a military solution. He noted that the Sudanese Army recently succeeded in preventing military reinforcements and supplies from reaching Garang's forces from Ethiopia. In this connection, he was referring to the Anya Nya II forces, led by Colonel (Gordon), which responded to peace calls. Not only did they put down arms but also carried out many national tasks to defeat the rebellion forces and to curtail their activities in the Upper Nile region. 'Uthman 'Abdallah called for opening a dialogue with the leaders of this movement and to deal with them politically in a way commensurate with the framework of the constitutional congress.

The Sudanese defense minister disclosed that his country has received military aid from Saudi Arabia, the Gulf countries, Libya, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. He also disclosed that Sudan is still keeping special equipment for the U.S. forces sent to Sudan during the Bright Star maneuvers last year. This equipment is kept in stores hired for the United States in Port Sudan. This equipment is not very valuable and Washington is supposed to send a boat to take it. He emphasized that he will not play any military or political role in Sudan after power is handed over to civilians next Tuesday.

The Sudanese defense minister denied reports that the military aid which Libya has given to Sudan was made under the condition that Libyan forces would be allowed to work against Chad from Darfur. This is naive because Libya has a border with Chad and is able to work directly through this border. Why should it then look for indirect, long, and desert lines which require administrative handling and supply means which are not available to the biggest countries in the world, he asked.

Concerning Sudanese prisoners of war in Iran, the Sudanese defense minister said: The release of these prisoners has been obstructed because of Iran's conditions. He did not elaborate.

Armed Forces Attack Garang Forces

JN041455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1429 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 May (SUNA) — A responsible source in the People's Armed Forces said today that the Armed Forces had captured four soldiers of Garang's forces and that a first lieutenant and a captain were among the many soldiers who had been killed. This took place during a recent attack by the friendly Anya Nya II and the Armed Forces against the (Bukting) camp last week after 3 days of violent fighting. The same source added that information confirmed that Lieutenant Colonel John Kolang, the camp commander; Major John Qadaf; and Major Karu Young fled into Ethiopian territory during the fighting. The Armed Forces seized large quantities of weapons and ammunition. This camp is considered a center for military and food supplies which come to it directly by plane and truck from Ethiopia.

SPLA on Retaking Rumbek

EA022223 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area say that the government offensive to recapture Rumbek has run into deep trouble. According to our correspondent in the area the convoy of government forces who have been claimed by Maj Gen Uthman Abdullah to be besieging Rumbek has now ground to a halt 60 miles away from Rumbek. Ten of the 36 Army trucks making up the convoy have been completely demolished by SPLA troops who intercepted the advancing enemy. Our correspondent says that the enemy lost eight trucks, one tank and one APC, before it was forced to pull back further into the inhospitable surrounding forest known as

(Luol Chuol), that means forest of the setting sun.

The government troops in this unfamiliar environment will be faced with actue hunger, thirst and fatigue which will not do their declining morale any good, the correspondent added. The enemy was repulsed by a light SPLA force led by Capt (Philip Achak Deng). The correspondent says that the demoralized enemy which is still a long 15 miles away from Tonj is very far from SPLA'S main positions and is struggling hard to overcome the serious difficulties facing it in the hostile surrounding of the vast and extremely dense forest of the setting sun, which sunlight hardly penetrates.

The correspondent says that an enemy helicopter engaged in the evacuation of enemy casualties narrowly escaped being brought down by SPLA anti-aircraft fire. Referring to recent claims by Khartoum's defence minister, Maj. Gen Uthman Abdullah, about the siege and imminent fall of Rumbek into government hands, the official SPLM-SPLA spokesman said that the Transitional Military Council has no genuine patriotic reason whatsoever to recapture Rumbek. According to the spokesman, this was so because the TMC had itself declared after losing Rumbek that the town was not important to the government.

The spokesman went on to say that the real reason the TMC was so hysterical about retaking Rumbek was simply because it feels the seizure of Rumbek by the SPLA was a humiliating blow to its pride that it now seeks to salvage by sending troops to Rumbek who will be sacrificed for the sole purpose of satisfying the TMC's ego. The official spokesman for the movement ended by saying that in strictly military terms the TMC's massive military offensive against Rumbek was stupid.

The TMC, he said, had sent a combined total of 36 trucks, tanks, APC's with motorized and nonmotorized infantry units into an almost impregnable forest at the beginning of the rainy season and at a time when there is no food in Rumbek area. With all these factors mitigating against the TMC but acting in favor of the SPLA, the spokesman said that the TMC had embarked on a foolish and ill-conceived campaign that can only end in disaster.

TUNISIA

Lebanese President To Visit; Peace Plan on Agenda

LD031413 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1320 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 May (KUNA) — President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon will arrive here next Tuesday [6 May] for an official 2-day visit at the invitation of his Tunisian opposite number Habib Bourguiba. A high-ranking diplomatic source has said that the Lebanese President will meet, during his visit, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and the secretary general of the Arab League Chedli Klibi.

The source, which has asked not to be identified, has told KUNA that President al-Jumayyil's talks with his opposite number President Habib Bourguiba and with Mzali and Klibi will concentrate on a plan which the Lebanese president believe is likely to bring about peace in his country. The source has not ruled out that President al-Jumayyil will ask the Tunisian Government and the General Secretariat of the Arab League to undertake a mediation to remove misunderstanding between him and his Syrian opposite number President Hafiz al-Asad.

The same source does not rule out that during this visit President al-Jumayyil will also meet member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement Salah Khalaf to discuss Lebanese-Palestinian relations "given the personal friendship between the two men."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Opening Speech at Trade Union Congress

EA021001 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1610 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Opening speech by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces at the 30 April third All-Ethiopia Trade Union Congress held at the WPE Conference Hall — recorded]

[Text] It is well known that we are currently at a stage of writing the last chapter of our activities to construct a new political system in its full form. For every revolution to achieve its intended objective, it must be led by a Marxist-Leninist party. For this reason we were able to form our vanguard WPE after overcoming many complex situations and by making big sacrifices. The organization of the working people at various levels for their participation in the revolution and the success of their role as history makers cannot be ignored. In this respect we believe that everything necessary is being done by means of unreserved efforts. The remaining step to bring about the people's political system is to form a people's democratic government based on the wishes and the selection of the people. For this reason, this is the present focus of our revolutionary struggle. Our principle task during the last years of the revolution has been to make coordinated efforts to enable the working people to become the direct wielders of power. The Ethiopian people were completely barred from political participation during the feudal system. For this reason, from the very beginning the revolution had to pay special attention to the awareness and organization of the working people.

For this reason the achievement of the framework of a people's political system has taken quite a while. However, since the other basic things which are necessary for the formation of a new society are [words indistinct], it cannot be said that we have wasted our time. Even though we were forced to make great sacrifices to defeat the internal and external enemies of the working people who never accepted their defeat and made unreserved efforts to return, we never refrained from creating favorable economic and social conditions in line with our people's objectives.

As a result of the various steps we have taken, we are close to the completion of our national democratic revolution. At present the situation is very favorable for deepening the democratic revolution and creating the necessary basis for socialism. Since this is the transitional period toward socialism, it is necessary to strengthen the role of the working class. The working people are expected to be exemplary and to develop their historic role through their organizations for the formation of the new society.

Today, the working people are not expected to leave politics to the bourgeoisie and to limit themselves to economic gains alone. The request by workers for minor economic benefits is completely alien to Ethiopia. Today the workers are at a stage where they are the wielders of power, for which great sacrifices were made. By using this power, they will achieve self-rule.

In addition to becoming the wielders of political power, the Ethiopian working people are in the process of bringing the economy, which is the basis for the existence of society, under their control in a way that benefits all. But although this decisive historic victory helps bring about a transition to a society in which justice and prosperity prevail, it cannot enable us to achieve all our objectives.

These objectives can be achieved when we take advantage of the favorable situation that we have created and make unreserved efforts in particular to develop and administer the economy. If we do not implement the laws and directives we have issued, and if the working people do not undertake a wide range of activities for self-rule and to improve their standard of living, the revolution will not achieve its objectives. Since organization is essential for this, a great deal is expected of the organizations that bring together the working people. In line with this, the role of the vanguard class, that is the working class, is very important. The working people must be able to prove that they can produce and administer industries by and for themselves without the orders and control of the bourgeoisie and the capitalists.

Today we are not at a stage where the task of government should be seen as a duty and the special effort of few. We have gained enough experience for self-administration. Certainly we have not arrived at this point without making mistakes. In the future there will be weaknesses which we shall have to overcome and tactics which we shall have to learn, even though our class enemies are trying to discredit us by presenting only our mistakes in many guises. There is no one who learns without struggle.

Since we are engaged in the practical process of building a new society, our weakness cannot be surprising. We are proud because we are marching forward by learning from experience. We are sure that we will reach our goal through struggle based on the results we have achieved. To make this a reality, all revolutionary forces must be ready to do whatever is expected of them in addition to [words indistinct]. In line with this, the trade unions in particular must increase their participation in order to increase production, overcome waste, and control the end product. No economic issue in our country should be viewed carelessly or expected to be solved somewhere else, because the wielders of political power and its beneficiaries are the working people themselves.

The workers should be organized not for a specific objective, as has been the case in the past. It is to enable them to become responsible for all their country's issues and to build a new life for themselves and society on new bases with their full participation. In particular, the prime responsibility of the leaders of the workers' organizations is to ensure that the workers are practically performing their vanguard role in building a new society. In general, the organizations must strengthen their struggle to enable the working people to develop their experience to the stage where they can properly operate government machinery. If they are successful in this, the realization of our objectives is guaranteed.

If we view the responsibility placed on the shoulders of our country's working class in terms of their number and experience, we realize that it is very heavy. This class has the historic obligation not only of liberating itself, but all the working people, so it is clear how much it must strengthen its struggle to increase its ability. Moreover, since our society is at a backward development stage, it is essential that it must be very strong to change this. Our compatriots are not self-sufficient in food and clothing. The shelter problem is very serious. Among our broad masses only a very few even get clean drinking water. The number of unemployed is high. Health services are inadequate. To step up our struggle many-fold to ensure that such basic needs are rapidly fulfilled, so as to be free of natural disaster and to build a modern way of life, is the order of the day.

It is axiomatic that in addition to general efforts, a knowledge of science and technology is decisive for controlling nature and exploiting it as a means of bringing about a better life. In this respect, workers able to operate modern means of production can make a great contribution. Insomuch as the rural regions of our country were subject to backwardness and natural problems, it has been proved in practical terms that workers can make important contributions toward raising the living standards of the peasants who live in these areas. The more the workers can increase industrial commodities and means of production qualitatively and quantitatively for the peasants, the more we shall be able to meet our needs for food and raw materials. By means of this interaction, the rural regions of our country which were subjected to backwardness will be developed for better living, while the agricultural sector of the economy, which serves as the foundation for our development, will make its due contribution to the national economy. Accordingly, the development levels of the rural and urban sectors will become mutually integrated and their joint development will escalate. The advantage of worker-peasant class solidarity is that it will constitute a foundation for their own progress and that of the society as a whole. Today the class solidarity of the Ethiopian workers and peasants on common objectives is obvious. It is glorious to resolutely combat enemies, standing shoulder to shoulder, sharing during trying situations such as natural disasters,and helping to care for the afflicted. And it is encouraging when such actions are undertaken in an organized manner.

The role of various organizations under which the people are organized is not limited to domestic efforts, but also has its international aspects. For example, the efforts made by the All-Ethiopia Trade Union [AETU], together with all our other mass organizations to expose the conspiracy of imperialism and reaction and to expound our revolution's correct stance on continental and international trade union forums on increasing support for the various forces struggling for freedom, equality, peace, and socialism, cannot pass without mention.

Despite of the fact that the accomplishments thus far by revolutionary Ethiopia's workers under the coordination of the AETU cannot be underestimated, as I have said before, when viewed from the perspective of the heavy responsibility of building socialism which is facing us, much remains to be done. We must step up our efforts to implement our party's program and the 10-year Economic and Social Development Plan. Moreover, inasmuch as we are now in the middle of the first 5 years of the 10-year perspective plan, we must all properly assess weaknesses and strengths, and increase our participation on the basis of past experience.

In the context of existing problems, the results achieved by the workers cannot be underestimated, but we should not forget that some problems can easily be solved, and more results achieved, by making greater efforts. When a result is mentioned it must be placed in the context of an assessment of the general situation. When an organization refers to production, income, equipment, manpower, money, time and in general the total expense of a job, it must do so within the framework of a proper assessment. If a loss is incurred due to a fall in production, the reasons must be made known and a proper solution found. At our present stage of development such a responsibility cannot be left to the administration alone: It is one shared by the workers, and a joint effort is therefore required. If workers make efforts without understanding weaknesses and strengths, they cannot bring about the desired development. Responsibilities can only be discharged in the presence of correct understanding. Inasmuch as raising living standards is closely linked with this factor, assessment with a view to decreasing production costs and increasing projects is decisive. Hard work cannot be effective unless resources are controlled, wastefulness is avoided, and profit increased. For this reason, party and government bodies at various levels must make joint efforts to bring about the correct context in these respects.

Dear guests and comrades, as the mission of the working class is internationalist, the realization of its objectives is not limited to countries where its objectives have been victoriously realized. The struggle being waged by workers of various countries is related to the general international situation and hence its result should be viewed in this perspective.

In this respect, the situation of the working people of Ethiopia and the working class is similar to the situation of the people of developing countries in terms of their international relations. Generally, developing countries are not receiving fair prices for their agricultural and mineral products, and are being forced to pay exorbitantly for the goods they import. It is evident that as most African countries are affected by natural problems, the damage is to them is greater. The countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are being affected by the economic crises of the capitalist world, and to face this problem they are being immersed in greater problems through the loans they receive from the capitalist world. In this respect, at this moment they have a debt of more than $800 billion and most of them are not able to pay the interest, let alone the capital sum borrowed.

Economic crises are a scar and basic symptom of countries at the center of the capitalist world which has made it a habit to transfer their problems to developing countries to get out of their own mess. In particular, in recent years, as the crises are occurring repeatedly, the effect is being reflected in developing countries. But it seems that developing countries do not have the resources to deal with this situation. Therefore, it has become important to extricate oneself with resolution. Either resign oneself to complete doom or acquire self-determination; It has become necessary to choose one of the two. As long as the situation permits, the choice of the people is clear. Unwaveringly, their choice is liberty. This is what the working people of Ethiopia have chosen.

This is why we are regarded as contributing our share, by standing for freedom, for the building of international relations founded on equality and democracy, for the flourishing of the new international economic order. In the name of free market and free monetary exchange, developing countries are having their wealth exploited at a time when they are in a very difficult economic situation. Hence, workers and those who earn their livelihood with their sweat are found to be in a very critical situation. Even though peoples of developing countries have the right to decide that they want to extricate themselves from this situation, it has not pleased the imperialists in the past and it does not please them now. In fact, they are leading toward additional aggression by saying: You have destabilized the system and violated freedom. The ploy they are conducting against us is based on this. Even though they propagate false propaganda to solicit supporters, the root cause of their accusation is: Why didn't you yield your country to a free exploitative market and loan slavery? As the saying goes in our country: Why did you not mortgage your country? Why do you struggle for a society which stands for equality and common prosperity instead of forming a society founded on the name of democracy alone?

Based on these questions they are trying to blame our revolution for solving the natural problem, backwardness, and for freeing our people from development problems. In this respect, let us look at one example of their blind accusations and what they are seeking. The World Bank, before our revolution, advised us to evacuate millions of our people from the north and resettle them in other regions, because the northern part of our country has been overplowed for many centuries and has lost its fertility. But since it was not the custom of the system to help the people, no action was taken.

But during the revolution, particularly in 1984 when we started to resettle to the fertile parts of our country, for a few of those who were in a very critical situation it was as if something wrong wereoccurring. The imperialists executed their harsh campaign by condemning our humanitarian action aimed at saving the lives of human beings, which was carried out at great expense. They tried to divert the genuine outlook of the international community. Nontheless, we were not impressed, for we knew that we were waging a class struggle. But it is a fact that through their ploys they can create havoc and distortion in the views of much of the international community.

The attempt by imperialists to recall [as heard] countries, is their current method of struggle. It has become their daily routine to carry out economic sanctions, destroy relations based on mutual benefit, maintain a cold war, carry out their decisions backed with rapid military interference, and conducta continuous propaganda campaign against developing countries who have chosen to be free.

You may remember that some years ago they used to boast that through their scientific and technological advancement they could control the world. But that did not materialize. They could not stop the demand for social development. Therefore, they have chosen to revive their conservative behavior. In the name of preserving civilization they are ready to carry out a dangerous act by trying to suppress the process of social development and make it stagnate. They have made it their daily routine to violate international rules and regulations and the territorial integrity and national dignity of countries. They have refused even to accept peace calls. In this respect, the lack of a proper response by the United States to the positive stand being taken by the Soviet Union for the good of mankind is ample example. Nonetheless, since a true situation has the support of history, it is certain that it will come out the winner.

Imperialists are using every means they can think of to save themselves from the situation. They are carrying out ideological warfare, economic fraud, and military interference, and yet they cannot stop the peoples' wish for freedom and development. In fact, the struggle people are conducting for peace and justice has been strengthened, and great regard is given to the proletarians of the world. That is why they are celebrating the centenary of May Day with special feeling which was the reason for workers to raise their arms in unity against their enemy, and which has become the cause of celebrating international workers' day, May Day.

We believe that the AETU will be able to make its contribution by further strengthening the efforts of revolutionary Ethiopia's workers, together with their counterparts throughout the world, working toward this end. [applause]

As we have repeatedly stated, our principal desire and focusus peace. We will not, therefore, shrink from making the contribution expected of us in this respect. In particular, we highly value and give priority to firmly strengthening our existing relations with neighboring countries. In this same spirit, we express our positive outlook toward the efforts being made to establish a new administration in Sudan, and hope that it will take constructive steps toward the unresolved problem existing between our two countries.

At this juncture, from this third AETU Congress forum we express our firm solidarity with our heroic brothers and sisters who have sacrificed themselves and waged the struggle to abolish racism, to replace it with freedom based on equality in South Africa and to the independent Frontline States around that country who are making their share of sacrifices. [applause]

We express our strong support to Libya, which is one of the targets of imperialism and recently was the target of a shameful military attack. [applause] We give our heartfelt support to the struggle that the heroic Nicaraguan people are waging to preserve their freedom. [applause] We call upon peace-loving countries to put strong pressure on the United States to stop its arrogant acts against this country. [applause]

We will continue our solidarity with the aim of getting a proper response to the genuine question of the Palestinian people. In general, we will strengthen the solidarity we have with our class brothers in the capitalist countries. [applause] In particular, we will increase our efforts to strengthen further the relations we have with the peoples of the socialist countries, which is based on proletarian internationalism. [applause]

Comrades, by depending on the broad masses, through our strong objectives and our struggle, we have reached this stage. And in the future, with the leadership of our party, in the process of building the new society, we are sure that we will be the possessors of glorious victories that will be prestigious not only for us but for the peoples of all progressive countries. [applause] It is our conviction that the working people of Ethiopia, who made a great sacrifice to enable our revolution to reach this stage through their productivity and armed struggle, will continue to give their unreserved services for the security and prosperity of their revolutionary motherland. [applause]

I express my heartfelt wish that this congress will achieve its planned objectives, and assure the AETU that it has the necessary party and government support to succeed in its historic mission. [applause]

SOMALIA

Rebels Claim 18 Killed in 25 April Ambush

EA022219 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] On 25 April 1986, the intrepid fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM], wing of the Somali opposition forces, killed 18 soldiers belonging to the murderous regime of dictator Siad Barre at (Obooro) area near Gabiley. Reports from Gabiley town add that the loyalist troops of Siad Barre were on patrol when they were ambushed by the gallant fighters of the SNM. The forces of the dying regime of dictator Siad Barre also lost two vehicles which were burnt out. One SNM fighter was wounded.

TANZANIA

Reportage on President Mwinyi Visit to Mozambique

Departs 2 May

EA021106 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Dar es Salaam — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi left Dar es Salaam for Maputo this morning on a state visit to Mozambique. This is Ndugu Mwinyi's first state visit since he was elected president of the United Republic of Tanzania in October 1985.

Last night, President Mwinyi called for the promotion of economic and social cooperation among eastern African countries. Ndugu Mwinyi made the call while holding discussions with the foreign minister of Rwanda, Mr Ngarukiyintwali, who is on an official visit to Tanzania. He said the borders drawn by colonialists have proved to be a great obstacle in the implementation of cooperation among eastern African countries. The president has accepted an invitation from President Habyarimana to visit Rwanda.

'Warmly Received'

EA022202 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpts] Maputo: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi was warmly received on arrival at Maputo for a 4-day state visit to Mozambique. During his visit, the first to any foreign country since becoming the president nearly 6 months ago, the president will tour economic projects in Maputo region and hold talks with senior government officials.

Meets Machel; Departs

EA042309 Dakar PANA in English 1420 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Maputo, 4 May (AIM/PANA) — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania left Maputo for Dar es Salaam early this afternoon after a 3-day official visit to Mozambique, his first to any country since his election last year as successor to Julius Nyerere.

In the morning, Mr Mwinyi, accompanied by Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, visited the Museum of the Revolution, which chronicles the history of Mozambique's struggle against Portuguese colonialism, and the port of Maputo. At the port, its director, Ilidio Dinis, explained to the Tanzanian president the decline in traffic caused by a South African boycott of Maputo and by the banditry of the South African-backed "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR). He said that South African traffic using the port had fallen from 5.5 million metric tons in 1975 to 950,000 metric tons last year, part of which had been South African coal purchased by Mozambique.

Mr Dinis said that bandit sabotage had greatly affected the railways to the port. Last year the railway form Maputo to South Africa was operational only 33 percent of the time, and the line to Swaziland only 38 percent. The Limpopo line, linking Maputo to Chicualacuala on the Zimbabwean border, was almost totally shut to international traffic. The result, Dr Dinis explained, was a crisis in the financial situation of Mozambique Railways southern division. In the 1979-81 period, CFM-SUL made a profit, but from 1982 onwards it had to depend on heavy state subsidies. Last year the revenue form CFM-SULS operations did not even cover the wages bill for its staff.

Mr Mwinyi visited the refrigerated warehouses for fruit exports, the sugar, steel and container terminals and watched a giant gantry crane swing into operation. After the visit to the port, President Mwinyi had a private meeting with President Samora Machel, who then accompanied his guest to Maputo's international Airport.

Communique Issued

EA042306 Dakar PANA in English 1450 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Maputo, 04 May (AIM/PANA) — President Samora Machel has informed his Tanzanian counterpart, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, of South Africa's refusal to implement both the spirit and the letter of the Nkomati non-aggression pact signed between the two countries in March 1984. A joint communique issued in Maputo at the end of President Mwinyi's three-day visit to Mozambique described South Africa's behaviour as "a flagrant violation of the undertaking which it had freely given".

President Mwinyi "condemned the apartheid regime for its continual violations of the Nkomati accord", and pledged Tanzania's "total and unconditional" support for Mozambique in the struggle against South African sponsored banditry.

The communique said that President Samora informed Mr Mwinyi of the actions being undertaken politically, economically and militarily to ensure the "complete destruction of the bandit gangs", and described them as "a tool of the Pretoria regime".

The two presidents agreed that peace (?and security) in southern Africa could only be attained with the "complete abolition of the inhuman system of apartheid", the ending of all South African acts of destabilization against the independent states of the region, and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia.

They warned that Namibian independence could not be made conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. Presidents Machel and Mwinyi condemned the decision of the U.S. Government to give material and financial support to "the UNITA bandits" in Angola, and demanded (?an end) to all South African aggression against Angola.

They also expressed "deep concern" at the arms race, and called on all nuclear powers to stop nuclear tests and to work towards a test ban treaty and the destruction of existing (?nuclear) arsenals. The human, material and financial resources currently devoted to the arms race should be spent, instead, on development, they said. The two presidents reaffirmed their position that the Indian Ocean should be a nuclear-free zone and that there should be no foreign military bases in the area.

The communique announced that Mr Mwinyi has invited President Machel to visit Tanzania. Dates for this visit will be arranged.

CHAD

AFP: Civil War in South All But Over

AB041404 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT 4 May 86

[By Bernard Apfeldorfer]

[Excerpt] Sarh, Chad, May 4 (AFP) — Peace has returned to southern Chad after nearly four years of civil war as the government strives to draw the last of the so-called "Codo" rebel groups out of the bush, government and former rebel sources said.

The sources here in the south's largest city, 600 kilometers (375 miles) from the capital, Ndjamena, said the only rebel militia not to have rallied to the government of Hissein Habre was the "Espoir" (Hope) group operating near the border with Central African Republic. But they added that the Espoir guerrillas, led by a Lieutenant Laobe, had been inactive for the past several weeks and that normal life was returning both to Sarh and the surrounding countryside.

A former leader of one of the largest of a dozen rebel groups which have responded to government peace appeals, Colonel Alphonse Kotiga, is currently in the far southern Moundou-Lai region negotiating with Lt Laobe on behalf of the Habre administration, they said. Col Kotiga signed a peace agreement with Mr Habre in February which included an amnesty for his men and the incorporation of the guerrillas into the national army.

GABON

Reportage on Visit of PLO Chairman 'Arafat

Arrives 2 May

AB021858 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1830 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Libreville this afternoon at the invitation of the Gabonese Government. The PLO leader, who was accorded a head of state's welcome, was received at the foot of the ramp by Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo. The warm welcome which the Gabonese authorities accorded Yasir 'Arafat demonstrates Gabon's solidarity with the Palestinian organization, as can be testified by the nonrestoration of diplomatic relations between Libreville and Tel Aviv. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee will be in Gabon for 3 days during which he is scheduled to hold several talks with some political and diplomatic personalities in Libreville.

Received by Bongo

JN031815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] held talks with Gabonese President Omar Bongo at the Presidential Palace in Libreville this morning. Our radio correspondent has learned that the talks dealt with recent developments in the Palestinian question, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Middle East situation, in addition to the strong relations between Gabon and the PLO.

ZAIRE

'Correct' Relations With Angola To Be Maintained

AB031410 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 3 May 86

[Report on executive council meeting held aboard the presidential yacht on 2 May 1986 under the chairmanship of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, read by Ramazani Baya, state commissioner for information, press, and posts and telecommunications — recorded]

[Excerpts] The agenda of the meeting consisted of three items: Marshal Mobutu's (?general report), Zaire's foreign policy, and several domestic policy issues.

Concerning Zaire's foreign policy, the MPR founding chairman confirmed that Zaire would resume its activities within the OAU on the occasion of the next session of the continental organization, this occuring after the end of the SDAR's mandate within the OAU Steering Committee.

The head of state further expressed the hope that Belgian-Zairian cooperation would develop freely and without complexity in the future. He also expressed Zaire's desire to maintain harmonious and cordial relations with its neighbors and particularly with Angola with which its relations are correct. In this regard, he pointed out that Zaire will never be used as a destabilization bastion against African sister-countries. The MPR founding chairman made it a point to specify that the agreements signed between the Angolan opposition movements and some European and American countries do not concern Zaire, which draws up its foreign policy in total independence and sovereignty and in accordance with its own geopolitical interests.

LIBERIA

President Samuel Doe's 2 May Address to Nation

AB021718 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1605 GMT 2 May 86

[Address by Liberian President Samuel Kanyon Doe to the nation at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia on 2 May — recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ... surely we have reason to thank God and to (?praise) him for having given us strength to continue this great task of nation building.

My fellow citizens, I have come to speak to you this morning concerning the matter which is of major concern to all Liberians, young and old, male and female [break in transmission] by severe economic problems which tend to threaten our sovereignty. The nation's economy has approached the point where bold and urgent actions are required if we are to minimize the risks of further economic depression, dislocation and possible collapse. A situation which could have serious, adverse consequences for our nation's future and political (?sovereignty). While a series of courageous decisions have been taken over the past 5 years and a stabilization program undertaken with external assistance, the economic situation of our country remains critical and the standard of living of our people continues to be severely eroded. External developments have certainly played a major role in this [words indistinct], we have to offer [break in transmission].

The reasons for this imbalance have been obvious: a prerequisite for economic recovery that requires a vigorous implementation of policy measures (?aimed) at obtaining this objective. While a medium- to long-term economic recovery program is being developed for adoption by government, the following constitute a program for short-term recovery and will receive our fullest support. The [words indistinct] of economic recovery and the (?aim) of the foundations for sustained development required by certain fundamental cases be immediately instituted in the revenue collection [words indistinct] to correct those factors which account for shortfalls in collection. Toward this end, the budget for certain commercial of 1985-86 has been programmed to consider this our public revenue. [sentence as heard] Those revenues previously earmarked for certain purpose are to be related [as heard] to government and disbursed through the normal budgetary (?caucus). At the same time, (?discussions) of some government obligations outside of the budget against such revenue of some public corporations must be discontinued immediately. The management of these establishments have been directed not to honor requests of any ministry or agency. Moreover, the management of the Liberian Petroleum Refinery Company [words indistinct] of petroleum products must be done only on an(?emergency) basis. In order to properly reconcile the (?accounts) with the petrochemical industry [words indistinct] an audit has been commissioned to be undertaken by an independent public accounting firm.

In our continuing efforts to consolidate the revenue base [words indistinct] revenue-generating (?activities), such as the Liberia National Lotteries, are certainly now to be provided by appropriate government agencies. We have accordingly given directives for the Liberia National Lotteries to be classified as a state enterprise and supervised by the Ministry of Finance. An immediate audit has also been commissioned to establish (?the extent) of revenue arrears due to treasury. (?Numerous) commissions and working groups (?asked) to review the nation's economic problems have been (?accredited) on performance in customs areas. Those reports (?have) raised our suspicion of underinvoicing of imports and leakages in custom procedures. After careful analysis, we have endorsed the implementation of a comprehensive import surveillance scheme.

The scheme is to be undertaken in collaboration with an international firm which has extensive record and experience in this area. A number of corrective measures have been implemented in the short run to guarantee the policies such as import (?inspectorate) scheme which has intermediate- and long-term benefits [words indistinct]. It is our hope that businesses and other concerns would cooperate in the implementation of this scheme during this financial period.

The issuing of duty drawback facilities has been canceled and duty-free privileges to the (?peers) operations and duty-free shops abolished. The operations of the National Investment Commission involves granting of such concessions and incentive contracts as inducements for investors. Those inducements on which we expended our efforts have direct implications for revenue and tax laws of Liberia. Concerning the tax laws administered by the Ministry of Finance in close collaboration with other agencies of government, I will be submitting the bills to the legislature to reconstitute the National Investment Commission to include the Ministries of Finance, Planning, and Justice.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, my fellow citizens, considering the policies aimed at increasing revenue do not yield concrete results in the very short run and in our efforts to reduce the deficits, government has instituted a series of policy measures to curtail the budget and eliminate actual budgetary expenditure. [sentence as heard] Wages and salaries, which constitute the largest single expenditure item in the recurrent budget, have been reduced from 10 million to 7 million [unit not given] per month as a result of the salary reduction and retrenchment exercise introduced in the year 1985, while the freeze on massive arrears payment continued to be in force. Notwithstanding, these efforts for financial discipline continue to elude us as evidenced by the escalation of the overall budget deficits from the projected 67.7 million to an (?upward) of 78 million, representing 7 percent of gross domestic product for the first half of fiscal year 85-86. This is clearly (?a horrible) situation. The (?areas) of hope for national performance [words indistinct] public corporations that have contributed financially to the current economic crisis. For a variety of reasons, many public corporations have not been able to operate viably, efficiently and in a profitable manner. The direct result of this state of affairs is that these corporations have become a drain on the already scarce resources of government, instead of being positive contributions for the national income and welfare. No measures designed to improve and revitalize the Liberian economy could have been complete without addressing the problems of public corporations in a firm, forceful, and positive manner. It is toward this end that on 18 March 1986 I gave executive approval to an act passed by the national legislature which sought to authorize the president of the Republic of Liberia to devise appropriate and necessary measures to wholly or partially privatize certain state enterprises in order to improve their operational efficiency and basic competence and reduce their dependence upon government subsidies. The modalities for the proposed privatization scheme are properly being worked out including [words indistinct] and internationally recognized accounting firm. To date, a number of these enterprises have been identified by initial (?scrutiny) and a plan of action and [words indistinct] have been adopted by government. Efforts are certainly under way to seek [words indistinct] through the World Bank for technical assistance to be made available to government through the Bureau of State Enterprises for the privatization program. Policy decisions regarding the feasibility and the [words indistinct] and negotiation of formal arrangements with successful [word indistinct] and recommendations to government will be (?forwarded) to a privatization commission which is to be established shortly.

We wish to stress here that government's approach to privatization shall be strictly professional and shall be guided always by the principle that any such activity must be done to the ultimate welfare and benefit of the Liberian people in both the immediate and future times.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, of great concern to our (?regime) is the external debt service, arrears and debt payments which have adverse consequences for our ability to acquire the additional financial resources which we so desperately need. While the magnitude of the amount involved and the (?severity) of current exchange crisis (?weighing) upon us make it impossible to eliminate external payment of arrears in the short run, it is nevertheless absolutely essential that we make efforts to pay that which is possible. For it is only by so doing that we will regain the confidence of our creditors which is necessary for requesting further assistance, including debt rescheduling. I have accordingly directed the Ministry of Finance to develop a priority list of debt service payments due this year. This procedure must be based on the [words indistinct] so that debt repayment becomes a productive endeavor. This special account into which a percentage of offshore revenues are to be deposited, in order to facilitate debt service payment, must be restored and (?replenished). The surrendering of (?25) percent of the Liberia's export receipts to the National Bank, effective 1 May 1986, will enhance our ability to service our debts. In our opinion, the implementation of this scheme will serve as an important factor in stimulating economic activity and thereby contribute toward the overall recovery. We cannot overemphasize the fact that urgent debt obligation must be honored immediately. We wish to thank all those concerned for their cooperation in the implementation of this scheme. The severity of the present liquidity crisis and the continued erosion of the dollar standard, as evidenced by the banking system's inability to carry out its normal functions and the disappearance of U.S. banknotes from circulation, cannot be overemphasized. Our economy has now reached the point where a comprehensive review of Liberian (?banking) and financial system, is urgently called for. [applause]

Upon our own request, the IMF has agreed to undertake a comprehensive study of the currency system and present to government a list of policy options available for improving it. In the interim, the government will exert all efforts to ensure that the Liberian economy does not stray further away from (?accepted) standards.

My fellow citizens, we have endeavored to place in positions of trust in the economic and financial management sectors, qualified individuals who, we believe, will be dedicated and committed to achieving national objectives and seeking the welfare of the Liberian people. We will continue to give fullest support to these officials in the performance of their respective duties. We are concerned however that our country still lacks the sufficient professionals at the middle-management level where policy implementation is carried out and where it is often (?frustrated). Since it is beyond our means to address this problem in the short run, we will urgently request technical assitance from the IMF, the World Bank, and the EEC in the following critical areas:

1. At the National Bank of Liberia, to oversee the collection and disbursement of [words indistinct] and especially of 25 percent of export receipts that will become available as from 1 May 1986.

2. In the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance, to oversee the collection of government revenues.

3. In the Expenditure and Debt Management Department at the Ministry of Finance, to enhance the expenditures control.

While these measures may not prove to cure all of our economic problems, we believe they constitute a sound basis for stabilizing the economy in the short run and will lay the foundation for initiating the medium- to long-term recovery and growth program for Liberia.

It is pleasing to note that we have already begun to see signs of improvement and the regaining of confidence by businesses and the banking sector. [applause] It is therefore our responsibility, all, as true Liberians, irrespective of political, economic, or social background, to work to develop our country and make life worth living for all. Government is aware that the major problem has been that of payment of salaries to public servants. I want to let our people know that this matter is of serious concern to us and is persistently claiming our attention. When you do not get pay, you cannot pay your rent, you cannot buy food, your children's school fees cannot be paid. Consequently, the landlords do not have the funds to meet their obligations. The market-women lose customers and the vicious circle continues. Although we are aware of all these problems, we are forced at this time to seek your understanding and sympathy for the problems that government faces as well. When the times are good, we all shall enjoy and when times are hard, we should all come together and try to withstand the difficulties. I would like to believe that we have seen the most difficult of times. I believe our people can now look forward, we hope, for a better tomorrow. While I have always been cautious about making promises, I am willing to take the risk in assuring all our public servants that if the present trend continues, salaries to all employees in government will be made current by June of this year. [Applause]

Fellow citizens, your excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, it may be that many of life's failures are due to the mistaken idea of being content with past achievements which appear nothing [words indistinct]. Human nature being what it is, we surely do not have a monopoly of shortcomings. And our determination to take advantage and seize any opportunity to improve, should receive the approbation of our people, and earn the respect and recognition of the world. It is my thinking that what is required now, perhaps, more than ever, is devoted and (?sustained efforts) by all persons entrusted with the (?heavy) task of administering the affairs of our land, and the cooperation and loyalty of all our people.

My fellow citizens, we must be prepared to go any length in the interest of our country. It must be made known to all — friends and foes alike — that we shall pay any price, and dare anybody, to preserve our heritage. I am prepared to do nothing less. [Applause] We must feel ourselves duty-bound to render useful services to mankind, for it is only in the (?purifying pride) of sacrifice that the goal of happiness is pursued, and the fullness of human potentials realized. Let us therefore become [words indistinct] but an irresistible urge that we must hold in high esteem, the invaluable sacrifices made by our immortal forebears. Let us decide resolutely to play our (?roles) well and fulfill the assignment to the best of our ability. For truly if we come together as people, we can achieve for ourselves and posterity the blessings of peace, prosperity, and confidence, which motivated the founding of this nation over a century ago. I thank you. [Applause]

AFP: Motion Filed Against Grand Coalition

AB022108 Paris AFP in English 0734 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 2 (AFP) — Liberia's Election Commission has filed a motion to the Supreme Court to dismiss a writ of prohibition filed against the Commission by the opposition Grand Coalition of four political parties.

The coalition of the Unity, United People's Action, and Unification Parties, last month filed the writ to restrain the Commission from revoking the registration certificates of the parties. The coalition's move followed a threat by the Commission to revoke their certificates if they continued to operate as a political grouping.

On Wednesday, the commission also filed a writ of prohibition against the United People's Party [UPP] to stop it from engaging in political activities. The commission argued that the UPP had not gained legal status, and that a ban imposed on it by the authorities remained in effect.

Reportage on Continuing Teacher Salary Dispute

University Graduations Postponed

AB301858 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The University of Liberia (UL) faculty senate has unanimously decided that there will be no clearing for the 1985 graduating seniors of the university until the January 1986 salary arrears for the university employees are paid. According to LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System], the president of the university, Dr Joseph Morris who made the disclosure yesterday, said the decision was taken at the senate faculty meeting in an effort to officially clear the graduating seniors. But, he said, the meeting ended without tangible decisions being reached. LBS quoted a university press release as saying all efforts by the UL president to reach a compromise proved fruitless. The University of Liberia had earlier set 7 May as a tentative date for the 1985 [date as heard] commencement and with the latest development, it is unclear whether the University of Liberia commencement will take place as planned.

Teachers To Resume Classes 7 May

AB022113 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Teachers throughout the country have agreed to return to classes on Wednesday, 7 May. The announcement was made by (Safin Joe), president of the National Union of Liberian Teachers, NULT. He said the teachers' willingness to return to work followed government's decision to pay teachers their January salary checks, the abolition of the [words indistinct] and the Ministry of Education's plan to compromise on the teachers's issue through the NULT.

Speaking at a press conference held at the NULT's Headquarters in (?Kakata in Gbarnga) today, Mr (Joe) also said the teachers agreed to resume classes because of several appeals made to the NULT's Executive Council by the first vice president of the Red Cross Society of Liberia, Reverend (Edwin J. Llyod), Information Minister Momolu Getaweh, [words indistinct] principal (T. Kuta Jareh). Mr (Joe) said further that their decision was also based on the awareness of their responsibility to mould the minds of the future leaders of Liberia spiritually, morally, and educationally.

Meanwhile, the teachers have given the Liberian Government a 90-day ultimatum, beginning 1 May through 1 August to implement the new salary scale set for teachers. Mr (Joe) warned that NULT cannot rule out another stay-home action if government fails to implement the new salary scale after the 90-day period.

MALI

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Makes 'Technical Stopover'

AB021554 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat made a technical stopover at the Bamako-Senou Airport this morning. Yasir 'Arafat was met on arrival by President Moussa Traore and members of the Central Executive Bureau, the government, the Executive Bureau of the National Assembly, and the diplomatic corps. Chairman 'Arafat, who is beginning an African tour, speaks to Yacouba Sheikh about the significance of this stopover:

[Begin 'Arafat recording in Arabic followed by consecutive translation into French] I wanted to begin my African tour with a visit to my friend, General Moussa Traore. [words indistinct]

General Moussa Traore is a friend of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people as well as the Arab (?world). [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Before leaving the Bamako-Senou Airport, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held long discussions with the president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore.

NIGERIA

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat Arrives on 1-Day Visit

AB021802 Dakar PANA in English 1608 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Lagos, 2 May (NAN/PANA) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Lagos today on a one-day official visit to Nigeria. Mr 'Arafat was met on arrival at the Murtala Muhammed Airport by the external affairs minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi. The PLO leader is expected to hold talks with President Ibrahim Babangida before leaving the country.

Received by Babangida

AB022023 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The leader of the Palestinian Liberian Organization, PLO, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, today paid a courtesy call on President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks. State House correspondent Clement Akintomide reports:

The PLO chairman was in Nigeria as part of a 4-nation African tour. He has already visited Algeria and Mali and leaves Lagos for Gabon. Mr Yasir 'Arafat spent about 40 minutes with President Ibrahim Babangida during which they discussed the Middle East problem and the peace process. He later came out to face a barrage of questions from the State House correspondents. Mr 'Arafat said that his visit was: To see my borther and also to feel the pulse of Nigerians towards the just struggle the Palestinian people. He said that his discussion with President Babangida was very fruitful and seized the opportunity to bring the Nigerian leader up to date on efforts being made by the PLO to bring peace in the Middle East. ['Arafat recording indistinct]

On relations with the Jordanian monarch, the PLO chairman said that on its part, the PLO Council considered the agreement reached with Jordan on the coordination of the peace process as very strategic and was therefore doing everything possible to strengthen it. Up till now, Mr 'Arafat had coolly answered all questions put to him but a reporter wanted to know who is a terrorist.

[Begin 'Arafat recording] First of all I am not ready to answer this question because there is reflection of the American, European mass media reflected here. [sentence as heard] So I am [words indistinct] and I am very astonished that in Nigeria I have been faced by this question. [end recording] Immediately after, Mr 'Arafat left the session.

Journalists Banned From Religious Disturbance Trial

AB040658 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Journalists have been banned from covering the trial of five persons charged with causing last Palm Sunday's religious disturbances in Ilorin, Kwara State. The order was given by Magistrate Alhaji Ibrhaim Sumaila following an application by the prosecution to stop the press and members of the public from making any statement in relation to the disturbance. However, a chief magistrate, Mrs Ralia Gambari, who is also hearing the case of 10 others charged with the same offense, refused to grant a similar injunction. She said it would be frivolous to make such an order since Governor Mohammed Umaru had appealed to everyone to be calm and law-abiding.

SENEGAL

Diouf Calls for Nuclear-Weapons-Free Africa

AB041113 Dakar PANA in French 1605 GMT 3 May 86

[Excerpt] Dakar, 3 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has called for the "non-nuclearization of Africa" and for the institution of a tax on the sums of money devoted to arms, when he opened in Dakar on Saturday a seminar on disarmament organized by the research and study group of the Socialist Party of Senegal [PSS].

Abdou Diouf, who spoke in his capacity as secretary general of this party, said he was concerned about the arms race and the nuclear threat, and he underlined "the urgency — for our survival — to put an end to the suicidal process in which we are engaged," as a step toward a real disarmament." [quotation marks as received]

Speaking on the causes of the arms race which are linked to disequilibrium in the world, the secretary of the PSS quoted French President Francois Mitterrand, who has stated that "peace among nations cannot last unless it is based on a real equilibrium." And, according to Mr Diouf, "such an equilibrium should take another dimension, that of solidarity."

In this regard, he said he is convinced that the disappearance of the "shocking contrast" existing between development aid (only $20 billion) and the astronomical sum (about $2 billion a day) spent on arms would contribute greatly to it.

President Diouf recalled in this context the proposal made by Senegal at the first extraordinary session of the United Nations on disarmament in 1978, that a 5 percent tax must be instituted on monies spent on arms and which is to be used as "supplementary development aid."

Another proposal was made by Senegal on the creation of nuclear-free zones in certain regions of the world, including Africa. In addition, a declaration requesting that the continent be considered a nuclear-free zone was adopted by the OAU in 1964, followed by that of the UN Security Council which has voted several resolutions in this regard.

However, President Diouf expressed regret that the impact of this decision is diminished by the fact that "South Africa, which benefits from the assistance, or at least with the agreement of certain countries, has developed a nuclear technology so that it cannot be ruled out that it presently possesses nuclear arms, or can acquire them." On this point, he said, it is worth going beyond the condemnations of the Pretoria regime and the governments which maintain a nuclear cooperation with it. Moreover, he added, "African countries could ask for the drawing up of a legal instrument which would make our continent a true nuclear-free zone."

President Diouf Says Workers' Claim 'Legitimate'

AB021350 Dakar PANA in French 1047 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Dakar, 2 May (APS-SEN/PANA)—President Abdou Diouf has said the claims lodged by the CNTS [National Confederation of Senegalese Workers] are legitimate, and he stressed the need to provide solutions for them within the framework of a timetable that takes into account the difficult economic situation caused by the world crisis.

On the occasion of international Labor Day, receiving the claims of the most representative workers' confederation in the country, y the world crisis.

tism" and "realism" of the measures advocated by the CNTS, whose militants he said, have contributed, through their sacrifices, to "true social peace" in Senegal.

He went on to reaffirm the government's readiness to "thoroughly examine the legitimate claims" lodged by the workers and to provide solutions for them, stage by stage.

ANGOLA

UNITA Issues Statement on Late April Fighting

AU031533 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Lisbon, May 3 (AFP) — The rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) claimed on Saturday that its guerrillas had killed 61 government soldiers during fighting in five provinces late last month. In a statement released in the Portuguese capital, the South African and U.S.-backed rebel group also claimed responsibility for an April 24 bomb attack at the town hall in the central city of Huambo, in which it said 17 Cuban and Romanian nationals died.

An estimated 30,000 Cubans and an undetermined number of advisors from Eastern bloc states have been helping the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in its war against UNITA. In its statement, UNITA said the government troops were killed in clashes between April 23 and 29 in the northern provinces of Cabinda, Vige and Kwanza-Norte, and in the central provinces of Bie and Huambo. It said 10 UNITA soldiers were killed and 19 wounded in the fighting.

45 UNITA 'Bandits' Reported Killed 5-21 April

MB030808 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] The national forces of defense and security have mounted a series of offensive actions killing 45 UNITA bandits and capturing another 7 in six provinces. The FAPLA fighters also freed 33 civilians, kidnapped by counterrevolutionaries and forced to live with them. The actions occurred in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Benguela, and Huila between 5 and 21 April.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo May Day Rally Addressed by Leaders

President Machel Speaks

MB021011 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1010 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by President Samora Machel in Maputo at Workers Square rally — live]

[Excerpts] The struggle continues! [Crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Independence or death! [Crowd shouts: "We shall win!"]

There have been marvelous speeches here and I think we should publish a few brochures on them. Important guidelines have been established.

Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs and Frelimo external relations secretary, has clearly defined the reasons the armed bandits have been sent here. But the armed bandits operate because of your complacency and because your coexist with the enemy. How is it possible for a booby-trapped car to enter Maputo? Where did it come from? This means that the nets, which were mentioned earlier, are broken. They have many holes; you are the holes. However, I want to tell you that although the enemy has broken that net, there is another, tighter net. That is how the shark comes to be in our hands. [applause] He will be presented to the public shortly to explain why he placed the booby-trapped car by the bus and also who it was who sent him. Do you understand? Do you understand? Do you understand? [applause]

The following are the main guidelines: production and struggle. Production must be well defined. It is a superior form of struggle. Defense protects production and production strengthens defense. They are inseparable, two sides of the same coin.

On this May Day, we would like to take the opportunity to thank the international community. Our country has been hit by natural disasters for 4 years and drought and armed bandits continue to plague some regions. First of all, we want to thank those who recognize the value of human life. All Western countries, all socialist countries, and all Latin American countries, including the United States [as heard], have sent and continue to send huge amounts of relief aid to help victims of natural disasters and victims of the armed bandits. Thank you, international community. Your aid shows our struggle is just, our political guidelines are right, and our foreign policy toward all countries, regardless of their socioeconomic and political systems, is correct. We are friends with all states. We are friends with everyone. But we are allies with people struggling for freedom and independence, struggling to be like us so they can celebrate May Day like free men.

We will adopt harsh measures against those who are complacent toward or involved with the armed bandits. We know who they are. They have already been identified in Maputo. We will punish them severely. The year 1986 will be a year of radical transformation regarding our attitude and behavior toward the enemy. It will be a year of radical transformation in fulfilling the decisions of the fourth congress. People will be held accountable and will be punished at all levels. [applause] It was for this reason that some important people were sworn in yesterday. Firstly, thoseunproductive elements who have infiltrated the ministries and the state apparatus in general will be removed. Secondly, they will be reassigned to other tasks. Thirdly, there are more than 200,000 men and women in Maputo who roam the streets and thus become parasites. This could corrupt our society. Because of this many black marketers can operate. These people might become outlaws or prostitutes. We do not want our city to become an immoral city. Therefore, they must settle by the Komati, the Umbeluzi, the Matola, and the Maputo rivers. Do you understand? These people won't be sent to Niassa anymore. Let us settle the areas around those rivers. The wealth of these areas is close to us. Do you understand? The Niassa project stops forthwith. Let us first settle the Maputo districts.

In the second place, there are many people from Gaza who fled to Maputo to stretch their legs in the warm sun. [laughter] They use their hands as cushions. They say chairs hurt. There will also be an operation to send people back to Gaza to settle the Limpopo valley and produce food to be brought here. Only those who work will stay in Maputo. Inhambane is also demanding their return.

In the first phase, it will be the three southern provinces, namely Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane, that will have people resettled there so they can start producing food. We want cotton. Cotton is not produced in the city.

Many thanks, Mozambicans! Kanimambo [thank you].[applause] I am not kidding my friends, I am not kidding. Let us first settle all Maputo districts. Let us settle all Gaza districts. Let us settle all Inhambane districts. Then we shall deal with the vagabonds in the northern provinces. Long live the Maputo residents. Thank you my friends!

Chissano Speaks

MB021035 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0935 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano in Maputo at Workers Square rally — live]

[Excerpts] Long live the Frelimo Party! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the People's Republic of Mozambique! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the Mozambican workers! [crowd shouts; "Long live!"] Long live 1 May! [crowd shouts : "Long live!"] Long live President Samora Moises Machel! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live proletarian internationalism! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live solidarity of the peoples of the whole world! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live peace! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] Long live the International Year of Peace! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] The struggle continues! [crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Independence or death! [crowd shouts: "We will win!"] Down with the armed gangs! Down with apartheid! Long live the Mozambican people united from Rovuma river to Maputo river [crowd shouts : "Long live!"] Long live the 10th anniversary of the Councils of Production! [crowd shouts: "Long live!"] [applause]

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, comrade leaders of the party, state, and grass root organizations, and Mozambican workers:

We wish to convey to all Mozambican workers from Rovuma river to Maputo River the warm greetings of the Frelimo Party leadership and of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. On this 1 May, workers day, we hail the workers, the peasants, the soldiers, the revolutionary intellectuals, and all other workers who in the different posts of struggle fight daily with heroism and determination for peace and progress, for the consolidation of our Mozambican fatherland and for building socialism in our country.

This 1 May 1986 has a very special meaning. It marks the 100th anniversary of the launching of the workers movement on 1 May 1886 in the city of Chicago, United States, by textile workers who demanded a 8-hour working day. On that occasion, may workers were massacred, but because their cause was just, they won their demand, which is a fact today throughout almost the entire world. Since then workers in all countries celebrate 1 May, their day, every year and recall the sacrifices made by those who fought for their legitimate rights.

In Mozambique, colonialism also committed many atrocities. They were under the illusion that they could prevent our people from fulfilling their right to independence and freedom. However, our people, under the leadership of Frelimo, did not hesitate to endure greater hardships and fought until victory was achieved.

Just as we defeated Portuguese colonialism and Smith's aggressions, today we will crush the enemies of our people. The People's Republic of Mozambique will be the graveyard of armed banditry. [applause] We will once again show that a people organized and united around a just policy and led by a revolutionary party cannot be defeated. They are always the winners. We are a people in arms, aware of our goals, and determined to crush all aggressions.

In view of the successive defeats that the enemy has suffered on the battle ground, it resorts to even more treacherous ways of attacking us. It sets landmines on the Costa do Sol beach. It detonates booby-trapped cars in Maputo streets. These actions show the cowardice of the hyena that has been fatally wounded. [applause] These are actions that indiscriminately affectwomen, children, and the elderly — defenseless civilians. These actions expose the weakness of our enemies; they increasingly fear a confrontation with our forces. Now, through terrorist attacks, they try to achieve what they were unable to achieve through armed aggression, shellings, sabotage, and massacres. That is, they attempt to intimidate our people. However, our people will never be intimidated. Every enemy action serves to strengthen our determination and also our conviction that the only possible dialogue with assassins and terrorists is the dialogue of weapons. [applause]

Every enterprise and every sector must find solutions for their specific problems. In all places, the workers must guarantee the defense of their production unit and actively participate in the defense of their residential areas. The managerial sector must create the necessary conditions to achieve this without jeopardizing production. Under no circumstances must war be used as an excuse for not producing. Our task at present is to produce, to produce at war, despite the war, and in the conditions imposed upon on us by the war. During the armed struggle for national liberation we used to produce in the liberated areas despite constant threats of bombing and attacks by conlonialists. In the struggle against the Smith regime we continued to produce and develop our economy.

It is necessary to step up vigilance everywhere, especially against the physical infiltration of the armed bandits. Organized by our party apparatus, we must form a tight net through which not a single armed bandit may pass in order to commit his crimes without being immediately detected and neutralized.

Fishermen know that often it is a hole in the net that lets all the fish escape. Our vigilance must be like a net where there is no hole. Therefore, responsibility for vigilance must be the responsibility of all. Any strange or suspicious movements must be immediately reported to relevant authorities.

Secondly, we must be vigilant against ideological infiltration. Rumors, intrigue, slander, and corruption are weapons used by the enemy. They are as dangerous as bombs or bullets. The rumormonger, the intriguer, the slanderer, and the corrupt people must be clearly identified as enemies and isolated. Measures must be taken against them.

Tribalism, regionalism, and racism continue to be the ideological headquarters of the enemy. We must remain extremely vigilant and not hesitate to fight against all their manifestations.

Each worker must also be a combatant in the struggle against the black market, speculation, and hoarding by actively cooperating with the authorities in this regard. These are the priority tasks currently facing Mozambican workers. These are tasks which will permit us to move forward decisively in the struggle against famine and the total liquidation of the armed bandits.

Tanzanian President Arrives in Maputo 2 May

MB021253 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Tanzanian president, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, arrived in Maputo this morning to being a 3-day official visit to Mozambique. Mr Mwinyi was met at Maputo airport by President Samora Machel. The two leaders drove into the city in an open car waving to thousands of cheering Maputo residents who lined the city's main avenues. This is President Mwinyi's first official visit to any country since he took office 6 months ago.

At a reception in Maputo on Wednesday night, Tanzania's ambassador to Mozambique, Ali Mchumo, said the visit was a self-explanatory gesture which shows how seriously Tanzania takes its relations with Mozambique. The two countries have strong political links and are members of the southern African Frontline States. They also have a special trade relationship, using a barter system.

Included in President Mwinyi's delegation are Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa and Industry Minister Basil Mramba. Official talks begin this afternoon and in the evening there will be a state banquet in Maputo for President Mwinyi.

FPLM Destroys 'Bandit' Hideout in Maputo Province

MB021435 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces, FPLM, recently destroyed a hideout of the armed bandits in Marracuene, Maputo Province. This was disclosed in Marracuene yesterday by Lieutenant-General Jose Moiane, Maputo's governor, during a mass rally which marking International Worker's Day. Jose Moiane said that the destruction of the hideout was due to the engagement of the population, their vigilance, and the discovery of the hideout. Governor Jose Moiane said on the occasion that only firm links between people's forces and the people will create an increase in production and an end to all problems affecting our society.

Bomb Found, Defused in Maputo Residential Area

MB051215 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] A bomb is reported to have been found in a residential area in the Mozambican capital. Residents in Maputo say the bomb was found under a tree near a block of flats. Security forces have sealed off the area, evacuated residents, and defused the explosive device. Last month 50 people were injured when a car bomb exploded in Maputo. Rebel MNR guerrillas claim responsibility for the attack.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Pledges Intensification of 'Liberation War'

MB040908 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] The South-West African People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia has pledged to intensify the liberation war in Namibia. The pledge was made in a statement issued in the Angolan capital, Luanda, on the 8th commemoration of the Kasinga massacre. SWAPO called on the international community to exert pressure on the Reagan administration to stop linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with Namibia's independence. The liberation movement noted that the policy should be viewed as a deliberate obstacle to block it from coming into power in Namibia. The SWAPO statement criticized the Reagan administration for giving military aid to UNITA bandits, adding that Washington should stop war adventurism for the sake of world peace and progress.

The statement also called on the progressive world to impose mandatory economic sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa. SWAPO is fighting against the South African illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of UN Resolution 435, which calls for Pretoria's withdrawal.

Warns Against Puppet Regime

EA031834 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam — The South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia has vowed to crush any attempt aimed at installing a puppet regime in Namibia. In a statement released to mark the eighth anniversary of the Kasinga massacre tomorrow, SWAPO said any dubious attempt to declare unilateral independence in Namibia would be met with intensified armed struggle. The statement also called on the international community to isolate the South African-created multiparty conference, a group of Namibian stooges which racist South Africa intended to install in power. SWAPO said no amount of genocide and terror will suppress the march of the Namibian peoples' struggle. South African troops invaded and murdered more than 1,000 Namibian refugees at Kasinga in southern Angola in 1978.

SOUTH AFRICA

Soviets Reportedly Appeal for Chernobyl Assistance

MB040619 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 4 May 86

[Text]Soviet health authorities have sent an urgent SOS to South Africa appealing for scientific help to combat radioactive contamination after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. According to a report in *THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE*, scientists at the University of Natal have sent the Soviets details of life-saving therapy for radiation sickness. However, this information could arrive too late for the Soviet authorities to save many of the victims who have been exposed to lethal doses of radiation. The therapy research carried out at the Natal medical school has only been tested on animals so far.

'Text' of Winnie Mandela Speech at May Day Rally

MB040456 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 May 86 p 13

["Text" of speech by Winnie Mandela at the Congress of South African Trade Unions rally at Orlando Stadium in Soweto on 1 May]

[Text]"I greet you in the name of our leaders who are languishing in Pretoria's jails and those who are in exile. The power that you have, made you to declare this day a holiday. Throughout the world, this day has been declared a holiday, but in South Africa, the minority regime could not do so, because it is afraid of your power. If Nelson Mandela were out, if all your leaders in jail and those who are in exile were back in this country, they would have been with you here today. They would not be near any puppet trade union.

"I want to remind you about the power that you have. You are all aware of the hysteria that has been caused by what I have said about the weapon you are using — a necklace. There has been a hysteria that we must explain ourselves. We owe no apology to the puppet regime of this country. We owe no apology to Rex Gibson, editor of *THE STAR*, nor *THE CITIZEN* or the SABC.

"The struggle in this country is a workers' struggle. We are fighting for our land, and we will get our land. There is no doubt about that. I know of no white victim of a necklace, and yet that is where the hysteria came from. White racist South Africa started panicking when I said to you, you have no AK-47s. I said to you the enemy is armed to the teeth. They have all the weapons that you can think of. I said we belonged to a disciplined organization. When the time comes, you shall be called upon to defend yourselves, not with a necklace or a matchstick, because you cannot match the might of Pretoria.

"I said to you, you must accept that Pretoria has declared a war against the oppressed masses, and we are prepared to take the challenge. I said Pretoria has driven you to a stage where you must declare 1986 a year of the people's freedom. Here we are converged here, discussing workers' problems there they are outside, fully armed and ready to shoot. The panicking racist regime said I advocated violence. I never did so.

"I say to you today, time will come when I will order you to stand up and defend yourselves. You are the power. It is your hands which made this country rich. I want to call upon you to close up the ranks and prepare for the final onslaught. The day when you will be called to defend yourselves, you must do so in a disciplined manner.

"I said earlier, the wealth of this country belongs to you. Your blood, sweat and hands are digging those mines. It is the workers' struggle that is going to liberate this country. It is you the workers who will be called upon to defend yourselves against the racist settler-invaders. It is you who must close up the ranks and you will be called upon to declare a final onslaught.

"Amandla, amandla, mayibuye." [Power, power, the land must return to us]

150,000 Reported at COSATU May Day Rallies

MB021543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions said today more than 150,000 workers took part in COSATU May Day rallies across the country. A statement from a COSATU spokesman said today this was twice the number of those who turned up for the Inkatha trade union launch in Durban yesterday. But the statement also said: "For COSATU the question of who attracted most workers to May Day rallies is overshadowed by the achievement of the biggest ever general strike in South Africa's history."

According to COSATU 1.5 million workers followed the call not to go to work on May Day. "In effect South African workers have taken May Day and turned it into a workers' holiday. They have not waited for employers or government agreement but seized the initiative themselves. It is another sign of the growing confidence of workers and the increasing strength of trade union organisation."

The statement said 152,000 workers took part in COSATU May Day events, COSATU said, including 30,000 at Soweto, 25,000 in Witbank, 15,000 in Durban, and 19,000 at various locations in the western Cape.

COSATU alleged police disrupted several meetings. COSATU had planned to hold 24 rallies on May 1 and of these nine were totally disrupted thorugh bannings and police action, the statement said. "The police and army also prevented buses reaching some rallies. COSATU May Day rallies were banned in Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Pretoria and Brits. If they had been allowed the participation in COSATU rallies would have been even bigger," the spokesman said. "This was achieved without the help of Johannesburg press consultants and with a lack of public transport as bus drivers stopped work for the day. Despite serious attempts by the authorities to stop COSATU from holding May Day rallies in several locations and teargas attacks by the police in some stadiums, the massive turnout by workers showed COSATU's continuing strength and popularity."

COSATU also said several executive members of the organisation were detained.

A spokesman for the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said police only took action in cases where meetings which were held illegally or in contradiction of the restrictions imposed where permission was granted for the holding of a meeting. He requested a telex of the names of those believed to have been detained for confirmation or denial.

Commenting on the launch of the Inkatha union, UWUSA, (United Workers Unions of South Africa), Mr Jay Naidoo, the general secretary of COSATU, said: "Obviously we regret any new attempt to divide up trade union strength in South Africa," he said. "The massive support for the May Day rallies and the tremendous participation in COSATU rallies, despite police harassment, shows where workers loyalties in terms of trade union organisation truly lie. South African trade union history is bedeviled by splits and competing organisations which only play into the hands of employers and our oppressors. COSATU will continue as a trade union organisation democratically controlled by its members and accountable only to them and get on with the work of defending and promoting workers interests in the workplace and in the community."

A list of attendance at the rallies follows: Natal: Esikhawini — 3000, Curries Fountain — 15,000, Pietermaritzburg — 5000, Ladysmith — 4000, Newcastle — 3500; Eastern Cape: Port Elizabeth — banned,Uitenhage — banned, East London — 2000; Western Cape: Mitchell Plain — 3000, Nyanga — 6000, Bonteheuwel — 4000, Paarl —disrupted, Bellville South — 3000, Saldanha — 1000, Kimberley — disrupted, Namaqualand — stoppage, Grabouw — 2000; Transvaal: Soweto — 30,000, Witbank — 25,000, Secunda — 7000, Pretoria — banned, Carltonville — banned, Phalaborwa — banned, Brits — banned; OFS [Orange Free State]: Welkom — 40,000.

ANC 'Terrorist' Freed in Hospital Shootout

MB050859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, May 5, SAPA — A man was killed in a wild shooting at Pietermaritzburg's Edendale Hospital last night when a group of men freed a wounded, suspected ANC terrorist from the hospital's intensive care unit, police report.

The dead man, as yet unnamed, was a visitor. Two policemen guarding the suspect were wounded, but are in a satisfactory condition.

The SA Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria reported that at 8.37pm last night, "a number of men dressed in white overcoats, entered the Edendale Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, withdrew firearms from under their coats and freed a wounded, suspected ANC terrorist from the intensive care unit. The men fired wildly when they entered the unit. In the process, a visitor was so seriously wounded that he died, although he was in the intensive care unit and could be treated immediately. The two SAP guards who were guarding the wounded man were wounded in the hand and arm respectively. Their condition is satisfactory. Equipment in the intensive care unit was damaged due to the shooting. The men then left the hospital with the wounded man on a trolley. As they left the hospital, they withdrew the intravenous feeding tubes and the blood transfusion apparatus and dropped them there. The SA police are investigating."

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, commented today:

"The incident at Edendale Hospital is yet more proof of the determination and callousness of the ANC gangsters who have no respect for human life and who kill in cold-blood. No respectable government can negotiate with such a terrorist organisation about reform."

Police Release Anglican Bishop Before Tutu March

MB021401 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe was released from police custody today, an hour before Bishop Desmond Tutu was to lead a march on the prison where he was held. Fellow Anglican clergy planned to march to the Klerksdorp Prison where Bishop Ndwandwe, the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the West Rand, was being held. Before Bishop Tutu arrived Bishop Ndwandwe was released without bail after appearing in a Kerksdorp court.

When Bishop Tutu arrived to lead a prayer service for Bishop Ndwandwe, he spoke to the local district police commandant, Colonel Albertus van Niekerk. Col van Niekerk said the bishop had been charged with alleged incitement and released without bail. The policeman said Bishop Ndwandwe was taken to his house in Jouberton.

Bishop Tutu then went to Bishop Ndwandwe's home and brought him to the church for a service of thanksgiving. During the service, Bishop Tutu prayed for the release of detainees whom he said were unfairly detained. Bishop Ndwandwe was detained last Thursday in terms of security legislation. He said he was overwhelmed that he had been taken into custody. Afterwards, Bishop Tutu told crowds outside the church to leave peacefully.

P.W. Botha Says Sports Sanctions Will Be Overcome

MB021917 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1908 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today he was convinced South Africa would overcome "senseless and malevolent" sports sanctions imposed on the country. Speaking at the South African sport merit award ceremony in Cape Town, he said no one should complain if South Africa achieved breakthroughs "in its own way in the field of sport or any other field." "We will do what is good and right for our country and its people."

It had to be accepted tha the more reform and progress took place in South Africa, "the more the instigators of anti-South African punitive measures will rage." "We will combat this. We will combat it for the sake of justice, for the sake of truth, and for the sake of South African sport." Mr Botha said South Africa had overcome sanctions and punitive measures in many fields. "I am convinced that, in the field of sport, we will likewise overcome thse senseless and malevolent punitive measures. The hackneyed phrase of no normal sport in an abnormal community is increasingly being exposed for what it really is." Mr Botha continued: "It is a transparent trick of those, within and outside South Africa, who wish to destroy freedom and democracy."

He asked what definition should be used to classify communities as normal. "Is it countries who are allowed participation in the Olympic Games? Is it totalitarian dictatorships and one-party states of the Third World where human rights are trampled upon? Is it the Soviet Union which invaded and oppressed Afghanistan and its people? Is it Western countries who combat terrorism by force and violence? Those who, with false morality, wish to cause damage to South Africa, or those who sing in the choir passively and without conscience, will have to account for their actions before their own consience," Mr Botha said.

Pik Botha Meets Mozambique Representatives

MB021854 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1824 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambican Government representatives today for security talks. Mr Botha said in a statement, released in Cape Twon, that the talks followed last week's meeting between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha and President Samora Machel at the crowning of the new Swazi king. Today's talks were on "matters of mutual interest, of which the security adn stability of the region were among the most important." Mr Botha was accompanied by his deputy, Mr Ron Miller, and senior officials.

Pik Botha: White Domination 'No Longer Possible'

MB020420 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2152 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says white domination is no longer possible in South Africa, only an equal say with other population groups, SABC radio news reported tonight. Addressing the 40th annual meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] in Johannesburg, Mr Botha said that if there were people who did not support the government's reform policy they should leave South Africa and find a country where there was white domination.

Speaks on Black-White Negotiations

MB030418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2233 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, addressed Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce] tonight on the subject of negotiations between blacks and whites and the obstacles which stand in the way. Mr Botha said the government said it understood the suspicion in which it was held by blacks as a result of years of unfulfilled aspirations, but the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was sincere in his wish to negotiate a new constitution for a "new South Africa." He said even moderate black leaders who did not support the African National Congress were agreed that the release of Nelson Mandela was prerequisite for negotiations, arguing that he should be made to face the scrutiny of the press as other political leaders did. "Let me tell you that a martyr is far more dangerous than a fanatic," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha repeated the government's appeal for nationalist members of the ANC to come forward to enter negotiations with the rest of the country, and to abandon their communist colleagues who were interested only in totalitarian power in a single party state designed to withhold all the individuals' fundamental rights. Mr Botha said that the last thing the ANC and some elements of the United Democratic Front could afford was a successful meeting of minds among the moderate people of South Africa. He said it would spell the death knell for their destructive aims. For this reason they were committed to violence and few whites realised the extent to which blacks were intimidated by the radical elements in their society. He said it was time to unite those who believed in the protection of fundamental human rights. The conflict was now between freedom and slavery.

The norms to be protected included freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to private ownership, the right to protection of law, judicial independence, a competitive economy and the non-nationalisation of industry. Mr Botha said he understood the feelings of the white right-wing — the Conservative Party, the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbewing [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] — but said they were only playing into the hands of communist and dragging South Africa to disaster. He said the policies of the right, if implemented by a South African Government, would result in greater problems than any the country had experienced. For one thing, South Africa would immediately face foreclosure of its foreign debt, and secondly an international transport embargo would be implemented against the country.

"It is a naturual inclination not to accept reality but we (Afrikaners) of all people can least afford it. We must base our actions on facts not illusions," Mr Botha said. "It's not heroic to die like a rat in the desert but to face the challenges before you. It's also not good enough to say the government has done too little too late. Rather ask yourself what you have done to promote negotiation in this country. The government cannot do everything — we must all negotiate with each other."

Pik Botha Reportedly Sends Message to Tokyo Summit

MB050923 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Foreign ministers of the seven-nation summit in Tokyo have called on South Africa to make moves towards an internal settlement. A joint statement urges Pretoria to abolish apartheid and take further steps towards social and political reform. British and FRG officials say the minister agreed that their final statement should express support for dialogue between parties in

South Africa, including the outlawed ANC and other nationalist groups.

One official says while the ministers have agreed changes implemented by Pretoria in racial policy have not gone for enough, they have been willing to include an acknowledgement of these reforms in their final document. Such a statement has apparently been incorporated at the request of South African foreign minister, Pik Botha, in a confidential letter to his counterparts attending the summit.

Defense Minister Details SADF Deaths in Unrest

MB022040 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 2 May 86

[Text]Six members of the defense force died during the past year, and 44 were injured in duty in the black residential areas. The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, said in reply to a question in the House of Assembly there were cases of death or injury which could have been caused by Defense Force action. The incidents were still subject to judicial inquiries. Gen Malan also said that no national servicemen had refused to do duty in black residential areas to date.

Catholic Bishops Support Economic Pressure

MB020838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 2, SAPA — Southern Africa's Catholic Bishops spoke out today in support of continued economic pressure to end apartheid — and they said that if necessary the pressure should be intensified if developments showed little hope of fundamental change. But they also said: "We need to point out that, in our view, such intensified pressure can only be justified if applied in such a way as not to destroy the country's economic infrastructure and to reduce as far as possible any additional suffering to the oppressed through job loss." In a widely-awaited statement after a three-day closed session at Mariannhil near Durban, the Catholic Bishops Conference made no specific reference to the burning issue of disinvestment, which has caused a growing rift in the ranks of the Catholic laity and priests.

Disinvestment has been largely condemned by Catholic groups around the country and this week priests in the Durban archdiocese voted 35-6 against this strategy for change. The bishops acknowleged that Catholics were not obliged to agree with their stand but said it did give a lead which must be taken seriously.

The bishops, in their six-page statement, said "it seems that the most effective of non-violent forms of pressure left is economic pressure." A conference source said the bishops felt they could not give specific advice on how exactly pressures could or should be applied. They are to set up a commission to advise on various aspects of the issue. The source said the feasibility, effectiveness and consequences of each method varied from one case to another. Only those with the necessary expertise could make those judgments. He said the bishops had taken a decision of conscience over which they had agonized.

The bishops said: "We realise that our stand represents a point of view that not all Catholics will agree with. But while we acknowledge that in such matters our decisions of conscience about how to pressurise the present government to change do not oblige all Catholics to agree with us, they do give a lead that must be taken seriously, for what we have done we have not done lightly." They were aware that certain developments were imminent, such as the initiative of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and the forthcoming federal congress of the National Party. "These may demand a reassessment of the issue of economic pressure. Should the government announce really basic changes, there may be a mitigation of economic pressure or at least its maintenance at the present level until the genuineness of such changes is clear. On the other hand, there may be an increase in economic pressure should the government prove intransigent."

Call for Sanctions Denied

MB030432 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2205 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 2, SAPA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) said today it had never called for disinvestment and economic sanctions, but added if the government did not soon announce basic changes, economic pressure should continue and possibly be intensified, the SACBC said in a statement. After a three-day closed session at Marianhill, near Durban, the SACBC claimed it had nver used the words "disinvestment" or "sanctions," and said only people with the necessary expertise could decide on the feasibility, effectiveness and consequences of various methods of economic pressure. The bishops said if basic changes were announced, particularly in the light of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Groups work and the forthcoming National Party federal congress, economic pressure could be reduced or at least maintained at its present level until the genuiness of such changes is clear.

"We need to point out that intensified pressure can only be justified if applied in such a way as not to destroy the country's economy and to reduce as far as possible any additional suffering to the oppressed through job loss," the bishops said. They said that against possible further unemployment and violence caused by economic pressure there had to be balanced the enormity of the present suffering and the prospects for the future if apartheid was not dismantled soon. "At the moment we can see no justification for the sort of pressure that would leave a liberated South Africa in an economically non-viable situation. However, we also recognise that the most important factor in deciding how much suffering should be allowed to flow from economic pressure is the opinion of the oppressed," the bishops said. "It is imperative therefore that their views be as fully canvassed as possible. Such consultation is especially important in local consumer boycotts, where, in order to achieve conformity, not infrequently forms of intimidation are used that range from the regrettable to the most inhuman imaginable. The latter cannot be condemned strongly enough," the bishops said.

They said their views on economic pressure were not binding on all Catholics but provided a lead which should be taken seriously. The bishops said they would set up a commission to advise them on various aspects of economic pressure which would arise.

Zulu, Pondo Leaders Discuss Factional Fighting

MB050445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1807 GMT
4 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 3, SAPA — KwaZulu and Pondoland leaders met in Durban at the weekend for talks aimed at problems which resulted in recent clashes between Zulus and Transkeians in the Umbumbulu area. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi led the KwaZulu cabinet delegation and the Pondoland delegation included the Transkeian minister of the interior, Chief D.D.T. Ndamase, of western Pondoland; Chief Sizamele Sigcawu, of Lusikisiki; and Chief Mlindazwe, of Bizana. Chief Buthelezi described the talks as "informal" and no statement was issued.

Large Attendance Expected at Nchabeleng Funeral

MB021503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 2, SAPA — The Nchabeleng family, relatives of Mr Peter Nchabeleng, northern Transvaal president of the United Democratic Front, have been advised against pressing for their own independent post mortem to determine the cause of his death. The family's legal representatives in Johannesburg said today that after consultation with a private pathologist, who was to perform the post mortem, it has been decided not to proceed with it. The decision of the private pathologist had been influenced by the results of a discussion he had held with a state pathologist, who had conducted the post moterm on Mr Nchabeleng, the lawyers said.

Mr Nchabeleng died three weeks ago at the Apel police station, where he had been held. The police said after his death he had died of heart failure, a cause which is being disputed by his family, who maintain Mr Nchabeleng was very healthy when he was apprehended by the Lebowa police.

Mr Nchabeleng will be buried tomorrow at his tribal kraal, Ga-Nchabeleng, in the district of Apel in Sikhukhuniland. The funeral service will start at 10 am and mourners will leave for the cemetery at 1 pm. His funeral is expected to be the biggest in the northern Transvaal in many years. It is expected to be attended by members of various trade unions, political and student organisations. The Detainees Parents Support Committee has hired 10 buses to take mourners in the Reef area to the funeral. The buses will leave Khotso house at eight this evening.

The police have assured memebrs of the Nchabeleng family that, though there will be a police presence at the funeral, the police will keep a low profile. They also said there would be no roadblocks to the Nchabeleng home and that there would be no limit to the number of people at the funeral as a large crowd was expected.

The local magistrate has issued special instructions about how the funeral should be conducted. He wants the body kept in a wooden coffin and that the body should be taken straight from the church to the cemetery, representatives of the family told SAPA according to a statement issued by the Nchabeleng's.

SADF Will Not 'Unlawfully Interrupt'

MB030429 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0300 GMT
3 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 3, SAPA — Lawyers yesterday obtained a last minute undertaking from the South African Defence Force that its members would "not unlawfully interrupt" last night's vigil for United Democratit Front (UDF) leader Mr Peter Nchabeleng who died in detention in Lebowa. Johannesburg lawyers were appointed to seek an order from the Pretoria Supreme Court to restrain the army from interfering with the mourners when the SADF undertaking was conveyed to them by the state attorney, a spokesman for the law firm said.

The legal initiative was taken in the wake of an alleged SADF attack on people preparing for the funeral at the Nchabeleng home in the village of Apel earlier this week. It is alleged the several people were admitted to hospital after assault by soldiers. Cmdt John Rolt of SADF Headquarters confirmed the undertaking had been given but added that the SADF neither denied nor admitted responsibility for the alleged interference and assault. He said the allegations would be investigated as "a matter of course."

The funeral of Mr Nchabeleng is expected to be the largest the northern Transvaal has seen in decades.

Earlier this week the magistrate at Schoonoord gave permission for the funeral to proceed. Certain restrictions, including a ban on political speeches, have been imposed but there will be no limit on the number of mourners.

Another legal battle was being waged on the eve of the funeral to secure bail for Mr Nchabeleng's schoolgoing son, Morris, who is one of the many youngsters awaiting trial after mass "witch burnings" in the area. Lawyers claim Lebowa police blocked two bail attempts earlier this week by refusing to let Mr Morris [as received] out of the cells to appear in court. Johannesburg attorney Mr Nicholas Hayson said "a magistrate was willing and waiting" to hear the application but police had obstructed the move. The application was further complicated by a temporary absence of prosecutors early yesterday morning, Mr Hayson said. The Lebowa police commissioner and his deputy were said to be "heavily committed" and unable to comment.

Nchabeleng Mourners Ordered To Disperse

MB040450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT
3 May 86

[Text] Sekhukune, May 3, SAPA — South African police today ordered mourners at Mr Peter Nchabeleng's funeral at Apel, Lebowa, to disperse when the funeral service overran a time limit set by the local magistrate. The thousands of mourners were given 100 minutes to conclude their service and disperse by police who had arrived in nine casspir armoured vehicles. Mourners had listened patiently for hours in the blazing sun as political figures delivered liberation speeches and paid tribute to Mr Nchabaleng.

Mr Nchabeleng died three weeks ago at the Apel police station, where he had been held. The police said after his death he had died of heart failure, a cause which is being disputed by his family, who maintain Mr Nchabeleng was very healthy when he was apprehended by the Lebowa police.

A number of well known political figures, including Mrs Albertina Sisulu, addressed the crowd against the backdrop of political banners. Mrs Sisulu said: "We want to take Mandela out of prison and straight to Parliament." Ohters however, like Mrs Winnie Mandela, failed to arrive in the isolated town. Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the bishop of Johannesburg, and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, were all on the programme, but were not noticed at the funeral.

At 1.20pm South African and Lebowa Police vehicles pulled up 200m from the gathering. A Major Pretorius, of the SAP, cited a magistrate, Mr Jackson Onyone's, order that the funeral should have ended at 1pm. He also ordered organisers to remove an African National Congress banner.

Organisers appealed for more time and were granted till 3pm. The crowd hastily ate their "customary food" and moved to the cemetery, where they sang freedom songs as Mr Nchabeleng's coffin was lowered into the earth and then dispersed minutes after 3pm.

Speakers, who were not always properly identified, called for the Lebowa leader, Dr Cedric Phatudi's resignation. Homeland leaders were criticised for participating in the National Party's political setup.

Monitoring Group Says Police Detain 11 People

MB022030 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2006 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The Repression Monitoring Group (RMG) today released the names of 11 people detained by police in the last 48 hours, but police have said they have no record of the detentions. According to a spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria the police "at the moment has no record of these people detained under security legislation."

Mr Achmad Cassiem was detained today under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act at 6.30am in Hanover Park, his attorney said. Mr Cassiem, an Islamic activist and former Robben Island prisoner, has been banned twice. His banning order expired on March 31. Mr Neville van der Rheede, a teacher at Arcadia, was detained in the early hours this moning at his home under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. The RMG said that yesterday three brothers, Mr Peter Hendricks, 29, a member of the Cape Youth Congress and Michael and Gerald were detained at 7.30am. Mr Bhaba Chiceka, 19, was detained at 8.30am at the same house. Also yesterday five General Workers Union members were detained on their way to a rally. They are Mr Msokoli Qotle, general-secretary, Mr Ray Lazarus, an organiser, Mr B. Tshambuluka, Mr G. Gqabu and Mr A. Mnyaka. The men are being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, the RMG spokesman said.

Relatives March on Headquarters

MB030437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2200 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — Relatives of detainees whom they fear might be tortured while being held in solitary confinement today marched on police headquarters in Cape Town where they were to deliver a letter to the divisional commissioner of police, Brig C. Swart. "Our knowledge of detention and detainees in the past held under this Section (29) has clearly brought to mind severe harrassment and torture," the letter said. "Our troubled minds can only be put at east if we truly know the whereabouts and well being of out loved ones." The relatives said they had no knowledge of the detainees' conditions and place of detention. "The circumstances which led to their detention is being held from us."

Capt Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, told the eight people who went to deliver the letter that Brig Swart was not there. A spokesman for the group, Rev Charles Martin, then asked to see Brig M. Van Staden who they had spoken to last week about the detainees. They were informed that he was also not available. They then spoke to Capt Calitz, who phoned a Col Viljoen who apparently deals with detainees. Col Viljoen refused to see them and said they were not allowed to see their relatives or to know where they were being held, Rev Martin said. The colonel said that they were "all fine," Rev Martin added.

PFP To Probe Police Action in Nyanga East

MB022041 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1903 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 2, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring and Action Committee [UMAC] is to launch an immediate inquiry into police action taken against approximately 1000 people attending a meeting at the Zolani Hall in Nyanga East on Thursday. In a statement, Mr Jan Van Eck, MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for Groote Schuur and a UMAC member, said information supplied to him would indicate that: the meeting was legal; that because the hall was full people had to stand outside the hall; that the meeting was at all times peaceful. The police had arrived suddenly — hours after the meeting had started — and told people outside the hall that they constituted an illegal gathering and that their meeting had "now lasted long enough."

He was also told that when people did not disperse immediately teargas was used indiscriminately against both those inside and outside the hall (he was able to hear the shooting of teargas and the screaming of those people fleeing while speaking to a person in Nyanga on the telephone). Mr Van Eck said a number of people — including children, women and pensioners, were either trampled by those fleeing or overcome by teargas. UMAC will over the next few days try and obtain as many statements from eyewitnesses to establish exactly what had happened there, he said. He had contacted the deputy commissioner of police in the Western Cape conveying his deep concern about what reportedly had happened in Nyanga. The police have undertaken to go into the matter. "Although similar action had taken place elsewhere we believe that this specific action again highlights the complete lack of respect shown by the security forces for the inhabitants of the townships. The response of the police this far that those people listening and standing outside the hall, constituted an illegal meeting does not hold water." Mr Van Eck asked why police did not act against people attending an AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Afrikaner resistance Movement] rally in Johannesburg when nearly people stood outside because the hall was full.

Grenades Thrown at Durban School Principal's House

MB020825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739 GMT
2 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 2, SAPA — The principal of Durban's WEntworth State Primary School, Mr Yuill-Peter Klein, 47, and his wife, Brenda, were in a "fair" condition in hospital last night after being injured early yesterday when two grenades were tossed at their home. One of the grenades exploded at the foot of the couple's bed. Mrs Kein suffered extensive leg injuries while her husband received a skull fracture from shrapnel. Last night the couple were described as being "not well, but fair."

The first grenade landed outside the bedroom window at their home in Ogle Road, Wentworth, about 2.30am, blowing a crater of earth out of the front lawn and shattering windows. Shrapnel from the second blast caused extensive damage in the bedroom and tore a hole about half-a-metre wide in the mattress.

A dazed Mr Klein said from his hospital bed yesterday there was no apparent motive for the attack. "I am not involved in any political activities at all. I used to be a member of the police reserve, but I resigned some time ago." He said he and his wife were fast asleep when the grenades were thrown. "After the explosions I can remember touching my forehead. Blood was streaming down my face. My son Warren was sleeping in the bedroom next door and luckily he was not injured. The ambulances arrived soon afterwards and took my wife and I to hospital." Mr Klein has been headmaster at the school for 11 years. Police, who have posted an armed guard at the house, are still investigating.

House Search Conducted in Bela Bela Township

MB030425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0104 GMT
3 May 86

[Text] Warmbaths, May 3, SAPA — Hundreds of workers and pupils from the small black township of Bela Bela outside Warmbaths were yesterday ordered not to leave their homes before their houses were had been seached by security forces. A spokesman for the residents said a house-to-house search by about 500 members of the police and the army started at about 3am. He also said all the local councillors, except the mayor, Mr E. Mabusela, and his deputy, Mr S. Moloisane, had resigned their posts.

1 Killed in KwaZakele; Police Disrupt Funeral

MB040448 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT
3 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 3, SAPA — An unidentified elderly man was shot dead in KwaZakele today, a woman was injured and several people were overcome by tearsmoke when a funeral service for nine unrest victims was disrupted by members of the security forces who allegedly fired tearsmoke. According to eyewitnesses, the dead man, who has not been identified and a woman, Miss Tamara Mbambatho, of New Brighton, were walking on the pavement along Njoli Road when shots were fired. The woman was injured in neck and arm. She was treated by the casualty department of the Livingstone Hospital. The man was certified dead on arrival.

Brig Ernest Schnetler, divisional commissioner of police in the eastern Cape, said the incident was not related to the funeral. He said an off-duty policeman who was attacked fired in self-defence and hit the man and the woman near the Njoli Road bus terminus. Brig Schnetler said police had fired tearsmoke at an illegal gathering near the church where the funeral was held — not inside the church. "It is possible some of the tearsmoke might have escaped into the church," he said.

There was pandemonium inside the church and some people collapsed from the fumes as others dashed for the nearest exists to escape. Some chairs were broken. Shoes, earrings and other items of clothing were left scattered in the church but were later collected. People have been requested to fetch the items at the office of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organization at Lamanis Garage.

After the funeral was disrupted, the nine coffins were returned to a funeral parlour for the funeral, which will now be held tomorrow in Zwide.

Mr Edgar Ngoyi, president of the United Democratic Front in the eastern Cape, criticised the action of the security forces and described the alleged firing of teargas into the church as "highly provocative."

Women Attacked After Attending Inkatha Rally

MB040501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2135 GMT
3 May 86

[Text] Soweto, May 3, SAPA — Scores of women fled a Soweto hostel today after some of them were attacked by youths accusing them of attending an Inkatha rally in Durban this week. Two women were admitted to hospital and several bruised following the attacks on inmates of the women's hostel in Mzimhlophe. The attacks, in which doors and windows were smashed, were carried out by youths believed to be members of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM). The Durban rally was the inaugaration of the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of South Africa where Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was the main speaker. The names of the two hospitalised women were not immediately available. The youths allegedly swore to continue attacks on Inkatha members and accused Chief Buthelezi of taking "sides with whites against recognised leaders of the people."

Police Prevent Hundreds From Attending Soweto Rally

MB050453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1730 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 4, SAPA — Armed police and Defence force members prevented hundreds of people from attending a planned Education Charter rally at the Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto and dispersed them because police said the meeting had been banned. Police and soldiers travelling cars and casspirs arrived at the amphitheatre as early as 4am. When large numbers of people started to converge on the stadium the police ordered them to leave and told them the rally was illegal and had been banned by the chief magistrate of Johannesburg.

People travelling in buses and cars were stopped and told to leave. Some left immediately while others waited for the rally's organisers to explain the situation. When the organisers arrived the police ordered them to tell the remaining people the meeting was illegal. The last group finally dispersed at noon after being assured by the organisers that another rally would be held at the same venue. The police left an hour later.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

2 May

MB021857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 2, SAPA — Here follows the unrest report up to 8pm issued by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

Acts of stone and petrol bomb throwing occurred in a number of black townships around the country today, causing only slight damage and disruptions in the majority of instances.

The charred body of an Asiatic male was discovered in a burnt-out vehicle in Lenasia this morning, and at Benoni a black man died from wounds sustained during an alleged petrol bomb attack on police vehicles in Wattville yesterday, in which police fired birdshot at their attackers.

At Vredefort in the [Orange] Free State, the police arrested, 11 person during a stonethrowing attack on a policeman's house.

In the eastern Cape a black man was injured in KwaZakhele today, when guards fired shots at black attacking a councillors house with petrol bombs, while at New Brighton, also near Port Elizabeth, a policemen fired shots at blacks stoning his house. No injuries were reported in the latter incident.

Near Nelspruit, police were forced to fire birdshot at a group of arsonists trying to set fire to a policeman's house. No injuries were reported.

At KaNgwane, four vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.

At Soweto on the Witwatersrand, a group of about 15 blacks first robbed a beer delivery truck before turning their attention to a post office vehicle. The police are investigating both incidents.

Report ends.

3 May

MB030746 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0745 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 3, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest report from the police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria:

"Widespread, but in the majority of cases only minor, acts of unrest were reported overnight.

"Stonethrowing at police and private vehicles occurred in the western Cape, Duduza on the East Rand, Humansdorp and Veeplaas in the eastern Cape, Kroonstad in the OFS [Orange Free State] and Claremont and Chesterville near Durban.

"At Vosloorus near Germiston, two private vehicles and a post office vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists and at Vanderbijlpark, three police vehicles were similarly damaged. In the latter instance police fired birdshot and tearsmoke at the arsonists, but no injuries were reported.

"At New Brighton near PE (Port Elizabeth), a private house was extensively damaged in a fire which started when petrolbombs were thrown into the house, while at Hankey, a similar method was used to set fire to a black school.

"In Kwazakhele near PE, a development board employee was shot at by a group of blacks who dispersed when their fire was returned. No injuries were reported.

"In a black residential area near Klerksdorp, a development board employee also fired shots, when his vehicle was attacked by a stone-throwing mob. No injuries were reported, but six men were arrested in the incident.

"At Kimberley, petrolbombs were hurled at the home of a councillor in the Galashewe township. Guards fired shots at the attackers but no reports of injuries were received.

"Near De Aar, a group of stonethrowing blacks attacked a development board employee, who were forced to fire shots at the group. Here also no reports of injuries were received.

"In the black residential areas near Nelspruit and Baberton in the Lowveld, acts of arson occurred in which a shop and four vehicles were extensively damaged.

"Police fired tearsmoke and also birdshot in an incident in which a police vehicle was stoned at Baberton and again when petrolbombs were thrown at them near Hazyview.

"Tearsmoke and birdshot was also fired during an incident in which a black man's house was attacked by a petrolbomb throwing mob in the Baberton black township."

Ends.

7 PM, 3 May

MB040458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 3, SAPA — Following is the SA police 7pm unrest situation report:

"At Azingolweni, near Port Sheptstone, passengers attacked the driver of a bus. One black man, believed to be a passenger was killed in the incident. Police are investigating.

"Guards at the University of Zululand fired rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse students who were overturning cars on the campus grounds.

"At Tonga, near Nelspruit, a cafe was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"In another incident in Southwestern Districts, police fired birdshot in order to disperse blacks throwing petrol bombs at their vehicle near Marais Plaas. No injuries were reported.

"At Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a private house was extensively damaged by arsonists and at KwaZakele, police on five occasions made use of tearsmoke to disperse an illegal gathering.

"In another incident in KwaZakele, a policeman alighting from a bus was attacked and stoned by about 100 blacks. He in self-defence fired shots, fatally wounding a 20 year-old black man. A 25 year-old woman was wounded and is under arrest in hospital."

8 AM, 4 May

MB040716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0715 GMT
4 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 4, SAPA — The following is the SAP 8am unrest situation report:

"At Crossroads, near Cape Town, a handgrenade was thrown between two private homes by unknown people. Two black women were slightly in the incident. No arrests were made."

(Ends report)

4 May

MB050436 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1742 GMT
4 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 4, SAPA — Hrere follows the unrest report issued by the SA Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

"Last night at KwaZakhele there were a number of stone-throwing incidents at policemen and police vehicles. In one incident, in which a mob stoned a black policeman, a black man was killed and another wounded when the policeman fired shots at his attackers. Another man was also arrested in the incident.

"Also last night, at New Brighton near Port Elizabeth unknown persons fired shots at a police patrol. Police returned the fire but no reports of injuries were received.

"At New Crossroads a group of blacks attacked an unknown black man who apparently fired shots at his attackers, slightly wounding a black man. Police are investigating.

"In the coloured township of Stellenbosch, a coloured male was slightly wounded when the police fired tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse a group of stonethrowers.

"At Kutsong near Oberholzer, police fired tear smoke and birdshot at a stonethrowing group of blacks who attacked them after a funeral. Three black women were slightly injured and are under arrest in hospital.

"Two black men were also slightly wounded in two other incidents in which police fired tearsmoke and then birdshot when they first dispersed a stone-throwing group and then an illegal gathering.

"At Watervalboven in the eastern Transvaal, blacks this afternoon stoned buses. Police had to use tear smoke and then birdshot to disperse them. No injuries were reported."

Report ends.

5 May

MB050600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0558 GMT
5 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 5, SAPA — The overnight unrest situation report to 8am from the SAP Public Relations Division follows:

"Statement by Public Relations Div, SAP PTA on 1986/05/05 at 0800. The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In Soweto, considerable damage was caused to a policeman's home when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Khutsong near Oberholzer, in the W-TVL [western Transvaal], a policeman's home was petrol-bombed. The attack was warded off with pistol fire. A man was wounded and arrested.

"At Bonteheuwel near Cape Town, a police vehicle was stoned. A coloured male was arrested in connection with this incident. In the same area, two men and a woman were arrested when they stoned a policeman's home.

"At Concordia, near Knysna, a privately-owned truck was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Emjindini near Barberton, a hostel was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed. A man was killed and two others seriously injured by the attackers, who were dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. In the same area, the development board offices were damaged in a petrol-bomb attack."

Ends report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Gullan Group Collapses**

"Len Gullan Holdings and five of its subsidiaries were placed under provisional winding up order in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday. The group has a deficit of R2.2 million in liabilities over assets," Cathy Stagg reports on the from page of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 1 May The group's founder blamed "the recession and bad publicity" for the collapse.

CP on Terrorist Bases

"The Conservative Party (CP) was not interested in good relations with South Africa's neighbouring states, only that the terrorist bases in these countries should be wiped out, Mr Louis Theunissen (CP nominated) said," the paper reports on page 4. He said in Parliament that " 'South Africans are sick and tired of people who want to talk with the ANC.' The police's task had been made unbearable by the Government whose reform measures left no room for action against Agitators. The 'heads' of the Cabinent were being demanded by South Africans because their policies were contributing to the unrest."

CITIZEN on May Day

"Be Calm" *THE CITIZEN* advises in the headline to its editorial on page 6. It says it hopes May Day will be observed calmly.

Speeches attacking the "system" can be expected and some "are going to be inflammatory." Hopefully the unions will heed the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] call for " 'maximum discipline.' " The security forces will maintain a large presence but will have to maintain a low profile, intervening only when necessary. "The whole issue has taken on the dimensions of a calculated campaign to demostrate the power of the Blacks to bring the country to a standstill." Many black workers want to go to work but are afraid to. " 'It would be best, therefore, if the organisers saw to it that they kept their rallies peaceful, and that those taking part do nothing that will lead to a confrontation with security forces.' "

Witness Lied

On page 12, a report on the Delmas treason trial quotes a state witness, Ms X, as saying "she lied when she told the court that one of the accused, Mr Patrick 'Terror' Lekota showed her and a group of Tumahole schoolchildren how to make petrol bombs." She said under cross examination that her evidence "was a fabrication" and the police statement she made "was extracted out of her by torture and threats of sjambokking [whipping]."

Mixed Sports Facilities

"A division — called and recorded — in the Pretoria City Council last night indicated clearly the growing strength of the anti-reform conservative faction in the council and its dogged resistance to any concessions to non-whites," the paper reports on page 13. At the same time the mayor indicated he was planning a tougher line with the conservative councillors "and would not allow any leeway for political propaganda in debates." During a vote on the renewal of contracts for sports facilities, the conservatives gained 11 votes for porposals to write into the contracts that the facilities would be used exclusively for whites.

Terre'blanche Speech

On page 15 *THE CITIZEN* reports on a speech by Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terre'blanche to 2,500 people at Pretoria City Hall in which he called for Afrikaners to form a " 'resistance army.' " " 'When the police and army are not there, then the "volksmag"[people's force] will be an unbreakable wall. I say to those fighting on the borders, don't worry about your wives and children at home, the people's force will protect you.' " Another speaker said the government wanted to share power with a "subculture" which had discovered only one thing, the necklace. " 'They do not understand power-sharing. They are used to following the king and the chief. We couldn't even share power with the English, how are we going to do it with barbarians?' he asked."

Rajbansi Makes History

In a front-page report on the speech in Parliament by Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 30 April reports that "seasoned political observers have interpreted Mr Rajbansi's entry to the debate on measures to remove racial clauses from immigration and residence rights in South Africa as the first step toward fully integrated debates in Parliament." Members of the CP and Herstigte Nationale Party (HNP, Reformed National Party) remained in the chamber and interjected while he was speaking. At one stage HNP MP Louis Stoffberg interjected: " 'Tell us about the Punjab.' " However, there were "hear, hear" calls from the Nationalist bench. "Observers felt yesterday that it would not be much longer before members of the three chambers will be debating matters of general concern together." One problem is that there is no chamber large enough to accommodate all members at the same time.

Police Whip Pupils

On page 2, Yazeed Fakier reports that "at least 20 pupils were treated for injuries and a Standard 6 pupil is receiving specialist treatment to his right eye after police whipped pupils at a placard demonstration at Silverstream High School in Manenberg on Monday." Police said that a large group had gathered, that they had been warned to disperse, and that when they did not, police used whips to disperse them. The demonstration was in protest of the detention of an Afrikaans teacher.

Line for UK Passports

A report from London on page 3 says that "the unprecedented numbers of South Africans applying for British passports or work permits are facing long delays before their cases are even considered. Even urgent cases involving distress and possible hardship are trapped in a massive backlog." A government source related the increase to the increased violence in the country. The "flood" was more than had been expected.

Cape Town and RSC

On page 4, the paper reports that "the city council has volunteered to collect taxes for the Regional Services Council (RSC), despite warnings from some councillors that further participation in the racially-based system would do the council's repution irreparable harm." One councillor said that such participation would cause Cape Town " 'irreparable damage.' " "Although the council was legally obliged to serve on the RSC, it had no legal or moral obligation to take on additional duties for the RSC." Another councillor said the council would be seen as " 'apartheid tax collectors.' "

CAPE TIMES on EPG Talks

The paper warns in an editorial on page 8 to be cautious with reports of a possible breakthrough under the auspices of the Eminent Persons Group. Neither the government nor the ANC appear ready to come to the conference table yet. The Commonwealth will have to decide if sanctions will help, although it does not appear that Commonwealth sanctions would have much effect. Given President Botha's recent statement that he must take Afrikaners with him, "it seems idle to expect that President Botha is about to take his seat at a conference table with the ANC. Unless he is prepared to secure a broader constituency of support, such as course does not seem on the cards."

Bitterness of Removal

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says that "the bitterness and resentment caused by the forced removal of some 40,000 coloured people from District Six lingers on." More than 20 years after colored people were moved out, it still is a symbol of the wrongs of apartheid. If the other apartheid laws are now outdated, "it is surely time for a rethink on group areas and in particular District Six." As Rev Allan Hendrickse said in Parliament, a symbolic declaration on this would "steady the hearts of people". District Six might become a symbol of hope.

Differentiation Is Apartheid

In his "Politics Midweek" column on page 8 of the *CAPE TIMES*, Michael Acott examines the government's policy on discrimination, saying it will abandon "hurtful discrimination" like the pass laws but not its cherished differentiation, by which it means arranging "everything in South Africa on the basis of race groups." Under this reasoning, whites will not have special treatment because of thier color but because they have a different culture and lifestyle. Differentiation will prove to be as harmful as balder terms like discrimination. "Welcome reforms have been made, most notably the abolition of the pass laws. What remains now is to treat everybody, from Parliament down, on the basis of individual merit and not on the basis of race classification."

EPG Meeting

John Battersby reports from London on page 9 on the meeting of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to consider President P.W. Botha's response to a peace package presented at the end of a 2-week visit last month. "Diplomatic observers believe that the nuts and bolts of a peace package — including the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, the lifting of the ban on the ANC and a truce in the ANC's armed struggle — have already been worked out. President Botha is understood to be trying to secure Western guarantees that the ANC would honour the truce and — if it did not — Pretoria would not forfeit its right to strike at ANC bases." The EPG will decide whether to visit South Africa a third time or recommend tougher sanctions against the country. "It is understood that the future of the mission is delicately poised after President Botha's response which is clearly pitched to keep the initiative on course."

Further on EPG Meeting

John Battersby reports further from London on the EPG meeting on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* on 1 May. He says that "sources close to the initiative believe President P.W. Botha could be planning to lift the ban of the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) to allow genuine African nationalists to return to SA, while maintaining the ban on the SA Communist Party (SACP) and denouncing the 'communist and terrorist' activities of the ANC's mission-in-exile." President Botha's reply has been received but no details have been released.

Rent Write Offs

"Black local authorities are apparently faced with the serious dilemma of having to decide whether or not they will have to write off about R60m in rents owed by residents in strife-torn townships around the country," the paper reports on the same page.

Business Confidence Declines

On page 2, Stephen Cranston reports that the Associated Chamber of Commerce Business Confidence Index (BCI) "declined in April for the second consecutive month and, unlike in March, virtually all 13 subindices also showed a decline." The April BCI was 79.0, a decline of 4 points over the previous month and the lowest figure since October 1985. The good news was the continued reduction in the bankers' acceptances rate but the gold price, the rand/dollar exchange rate, the inflation rate, the number of insolvencies and of new companies registered all deteriorated.

AAC 'Outside Law'

"Government is not likely to acknowlege the Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) as the legal representatives of residents in the township near Johannesburg," according to another page 2 report. The chief director of constitutional development and planning, John Hitget, "said whether the AAC had established administrative control of the township or not, it was acting outside the law." He said government had supplied means for residents to elect representatives.

Boost to Coal Industry

A report from London on page 3 says that South Africa's "coal exports will benefit most from falling oil prices and increased demand for coal-fired electricity, says Chase Manhattan Bank's monthly report on coal." The report says "the lower the oil price, the greater the ability of SA's coal industry to exploit its price advantage against its main rivals in Australia and the U.S. — and so overcome the growing political barriers that have been erected against it in Western Europe."

Inventories Falling

"Inventories are still being depleted as businesses face slack demand from consumers," John Tilston reports on page 3 of *BUSINESS DAY*. "However, most economists expect the drop in inventory levels to be halted in the second half of this year." The possible restocking is one factor in the expected mild economic recoverey. The boost usually given by a surplus in the balance of payments is being eroded by foreign debt repayment.

Renewed Confidence

Another page 3 story by John Tilston says that "the financing of international trade by SA companies has just about returned to normality, according to Johannesburg-based bankers." After the debt repayment standstill, many foreign companies insisted that they receive payment at the same time as the order, despite the fact that trade credits were excluded from the standstill. "Gradually the companies have regained confidence in SA's ability and determination to repay credits and to keep them outside the net." According to one banker, however, this improvement has not extended to increasing credit lines.

FCI Plan

"The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) is to press for a four-point government plan to stimulate the economy," according to a page 3 report by Dvaid Furlonger. The organization will recommend removal of the 10 percent import surcharge which FCI believes increases production costs and curbs investment, a reduction in the general sales tax rate to stimulate consumption and give economic relief to lower income groups, allocation of specific resources for structure adjustment assistance to help the productive sectors become more competitive and market oriented, and a selective increase in government spending to boost urbanisation through more land and materials, to provide jobs and spread the fruits of political change more widely.

Attacking Parliament

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* notes Dr Alex Boraine's attack on parliament at an End Conscription Campaign rally in Johannesburg. He urged colored and Indian members to " 'get out before it is too late.' " "Dr Boraine went to Parliament as a member of a party which has so far been unable to win an electoral mandate from the white community. He seems to have given up hope that it can every be achieved, so he demands the destruction of the institution that does represent the majority of whites. Does he think the destruction of Parliament will destroy white power, or that it will assuage white fears of majority rule? If not, which white dictator would he prefer to deal with?"

U.S. Sanctions

In a column on the same page, Simon Barber writes from Washington that the issue of sanctions against South Africa is "in a period of hiatus," although "you would think that, in an election year — with the control of the Senate very much up for grabs — the Democrats would be pulling out all the stops" to impose sanctions. "Part of the explanation has to be that other business has supervened," including the budget deficit, Nicaragua, the Philippines, and Libya. "Furthermore, thanks in some measure to Pretoria's own decision to restrict press access under the late state of emergency, SA has not been on America's television screens generating daily outrage." While the full impact of the pass laws repeal "has yet to be seen," "P.W. Botha's announcement has given even his most devoted ciritics pause," as have President Reagan's own limited sanctions and his advisory committee on South Africa. "The White House correctly realised that, while a lot of congressmen were willing to bash SA under any circumstances, a larger number privately were looking for an excuse to drop what had become an unpleasant and ultimately hopeless subject."

U.S. Disinvestment

In a related article on the same page, Barber reports that "the latest available figures show a dramatic decline in direct U.S. investment in SA — from $2.3bn to $1.8bn over the course of 1984." Since the beginning of 1985, some 46 U.S. firms employing 7,815 South African workers have ceased operations in South Africa or sold their South African subsidiaries. However, only 11, with a total of 97 South African employees are known to have shot down their South African operations completely, while at least 22 companies sold out to local management or other firms, all but three of which were South African. "The net impression is not one of a stampede for the doors. There are still another 320 or so U.S. firms to go. Perhaps the most depressing aspect is that, with the exception of one decidedly low-profile mining company, no new U.S. businesses are moving in."

Priests Oppose Sanctions

In a page 7 report on the meeting of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) to discuss sanctions, *BUSINESS DAY* notes that despite "strong opposition" from many parishoners, "it appears likely that the Catholic bishops of SA are likely to issue a statement supporting disinvestment, but hedged with many qualifications, at the end of their current three-day special session." In addition, their statement "may also contain a disgused ultimatum to government to hasten change." However, some 35 priests opposing sanctions have issued a statement asking: " 'why are the bishops inviting selected union organizers to the plenary session and not opening their views to the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Inkatha and other middle-of-the-road groups?' " " 'The impression the SACB gives is that they are prejudiced in favour of radical groups exclusively, and are dismissing middle-of-the-road groups whom they label as "stooges and sell-outs." ' " "They also condemned the church's apparent eagerness to publicly criticise violence attributed to the police and army while seldom condemning the 'cruel, uncontrolled' violence and intimidation of radical elements." On the subject of disinvestment, they said disinvestment would lead to "a climate of revolution, and as a result priests cannot preach such a doctrine as a Christian solution knowing it will lead to more unemployment, hardship and further violence."

PFP Opposes RSC's

"The spread of bureaucracy and the high costs involved in the break-up of the provincial council system and the establishment of regional services council will be highlighted by the PFP at next week's Transvaal Provincial Council budget session," Gerald Reilly reports on the same page. PFP Transvaal council leader Douglas Gibson said that Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis has not explained how the new system will function. Gibson said the PFP will opposes the RSC's on the grounds that they will further entrench apartheid and will lead to "a multiplication of unproductive and costly bureaucracy."

Botha ANC Offer 'PR'

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 1 May reports on page 3 that ANC "expert" Tom Lodge says President Botha's appeal to noncommunist ANC members to return was "no more than 'PR fluff' and would not succeed in weakening or splitting the organization." Lodge said the offer had hardened the conditions for negotiation.

Mabuza on ANC

KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza told *THE STAR* that the ANC "will be prepared to talk to the South African Government on ways to bring and end to violence by both sides," a report on page 4 says. Mabuza said once they have dealt with ending the institutional violence by the government and the violence by the ANC, "negotiations can move to the next level." Mabuza said it would not be logical for the ANC to renounce violence in order to become unbanned since "that would mean they would not be in a position of strength in a negotiation situation." Mabuza said he regarded Mandela as his "spiritual leader" and thought violence in the country "will cease once he is released." Ask if the ANC operated in Kangwane, Mabuza said he did not know but that " 'there is visible evidence of ANC support at funerals. I think it will be accurate to say that there is latent and overt support for the ANC in Kangwane.' "

Skills Shortage

Electricity Supply Commission [ESCOM] Chairman John Maree told attendees at the Technikon Witwatersrand diploma ceremony in Johannesburg that South Africa "was facing a severe skills shortage," a page 4 article says. Maree said " 'no matter which way one views the education and manpower resources in this country, those resources are unlikely to be adequate, in the coming decade, to educate and train the population to anywhere near its full potential.' " He said emphasis had to be placed on educating youth in the natural and technical sciences because " 'our economic future depends on the production of raw materials, its refinement, its manufacture of finished goods, and the marketing of those finished goods.' "

Delay in Privatization

In spite of the government's promises, "little or nothing has been done about transferring State-controlled operations to the private sector," Con Roux, past president of the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, told a local conference on privatization in Johannesburg, a page 8 report in *THE STAR* says. He said public sector employees who believed their jobs were at risk tended to halt or delay the process of privatization. He said there was a good case for deregulating many aspects of the country's affairs, particularly those relating to the black sector. "The private sector could adapt itself to carrying out local government services," he said.

Randburg Request on Cinemas

Another page 8 report says the Randburg town council has resolved to recommend to the department of constitutional development and planning that four Ster-Kinedor cinemas in the town be declared open to all races.

Indian Ward of Sandton

Indians living in Sandton have welcomed the move to incorporate Marlboro Gardens, an Indian residential area, as a ward of Sandton, but say the municipality should open residential areas to all races, a page 13 article reports. They were reacting to a questionnaire from the Sandton town council asking for approval or disapproval of the incorporation. Several residents condemned the idea of retaining Marlboro Gardens as an Indian area. One resident said it was "disgusting that a 'so-called progressive' municipality — controlled by the Progressive Federal Party — should still consider retaining an 'Indian' ward."

Editorial on Negotiation

THE STAR says in an editorial on pge 14 that "clearly President Botha is currently engaged in what is — by his lights — a major effort to reach out to the black community. As always the sobering question is whether he is doing enough, and in time." "Credibility problems still bedevil talk of negotiation." Mr Botha's appeal to noncommunist ANC members to return "looks transparently like an attempt to split the ANC — and a futile one at that." And as ANC authority Tom Lodge points out, "despite its conciliatory tone the Botha overture actually adds a new precondition — that in order to talk, ANC members must renounce communism as well as violence." "It seems probable that the new Botha line is a response to quiet diplomacy by the Commonwealth EPG brokers who have been trying to get the ANC unbanned and set up direct talks between it and the Government. Perhaps further movement is stirring behind the scenes. Perhaps Mr Botha's efforts should be seen as at least a beginning. But as things stand they don't look like enough to break any logjams."

STAR on State Security Council

Another *STAR* editorial says Rev Allan Hendrickse's request that Presient Botha should allow him to serve on the state security council "so that he could 'know what was going on' " is a strange request. "Must we conclude that Cabinet members do not know what is going on?" "But even stranger was the response. Mr Botha merely invited the coloured leader to 'share with him' on the council — as in the past — 'whenever necessary'. Mr Hendrickse can presumably take that answer as a 'no'. One is left with the distinct impression that the State Security Council remains a very exclusive club — and that mere Cabinet Ministers may be less informed about what is happening in the country."

Comparison With Rhodesia

In an editorial page column, Progressive Federal Party MP Roger Hulley says there are at least six important parallels between the policies of the Smith regime in Rhodesia and the National Party government in South Africa. 1)the underlying commitment of both regimes to white supremacy in central government; 2) commitment to racial segregation in political institutions and to some degree in social institutions; 3) commitment to land segregation; 4) commitment to a homeland policy in respect of many blacks; 5) heavy reliance on security legislation and tough-arm tactics; and 6) reliance on constitutional manipulation in an attempt to prop up the regime. "It is essential," Hulley says, "to draw attention to the lessons for South Africa which are contained in the Rhodesian experience. The Smith Government continued to walk down the road of diminishing options until it had no more bargaining power left. When the security situation in Rhodesia had gone completely out of control, when the subsequent client governemnt of Abel Muzorewa was on its knees, Mr Smith was forced into signing atreaty at Lancaster House which offered less for the white minority than any previous British package deal had offered. Can this government not see it is walking down the same road? Are its members like dullards who must wait for events to overtake them and wreak havoc in their lives before they know their policy is bad?"

Schlemmer Views Future Reform

Another editorial page article quotes social scientist Professor Lawrence Schlemmer as telling a meeting organized by the South African Institute of Management that the "Government was committed to group self-determination and thus found it difficult to move away from race classification as the basis of its reforms. Those reforms, once introduced, tended to seem less impressive than they had done before the event." Schlemmer also said many of the groups involved in the " 'liberation struggle' " had a colonial model of liberation "which involved a total displacement of the present order — the old civil servants walked out and the new walked in, to be helped by Swedish and Dutch volunteers. This notion made it seem less important to negotiate with the present order." He said disinvestment would increase the economic importance of the government, which would become the major investor. "Because it was difficult to expect any government to negotiate when it was faced with widespread riots, negotiation in South Africa in the immediate future was unlikely. What was left was reform in which the whites did not get their own way all the time, or 'sham' reform that left the final control of power in white hands. Each of these scenarios would be associated with a continuing degree of instability."

Black Sash Leader on Reform

Another editorial page article in *THE STAR*, by Joyce Harris of the Black Sash, says the abolition of the pass laws has been greeted with suspicion and "sadly there is good reason for this suspicion." The question of citizenship for citizens of the " 'independent homelands' " has not been resolved. Blacks will still have to live where provision has been made for them in the form of land, site, and service and the government will be the arbiter. Everyone is to carry identity documents which are to be nonracial, "but serial numbers can disguise a great deal of information without having to be explicit," and it is unlikely whites will be stopped to show their ID cards. "The pass laws can go and still leave apartheid intact, and that is exactly what is happening." The government "will need to go much further much faster if it is to defuse the situation to the point where negotiation for an acceptable future becomes a possibility."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Commonwealth Group Only RSA Hope

MB021524 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has said Commonwealth Group of Emminent Persons offers racist South Africa her only hope to avert a major explosion in the region. Dr Kaunda said if South Africa uses this group well, a bit of light might appear at the end of what he described as a very dark tunnel. The president was speaking when he received letters of credence from Guyanese high commissioner to Zambia, and Austria's ambassador to Zambia, Mr (Helmuth Skools), at State House this morning. Dr Kaunda warned that should the group of Emminent Persons, which is presently considering a reply from racist South Africa, when its presentation fails, there will certainly be a major explosion which will affect the entire region. [sentence as heard] He said that the only other alternative to the group's failure lies in mandatory sanctions in which all major Western countries should fully participate. He admitted that Zambia has suffered a lot, of course, because of her contribution to the liberation struggle, but that these sacrifices are inevitable if the region is to enjoy genuine peace and freedom.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Addresses Workers at May Day Rally

MB011743 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said the party, ZANU-PF, and its government are irrevocably committed to the cause of the working class. Because the government believes the workers play a central role in the period of transition to socialism and after its attainment, it is determined to create favorable conditions under which the worker can contribute effectively.

Comrade Mugabe, addressing thousands of workers gathered at Rufaro stadium to mark the international labor day today, said the governemnt has taken a number of measures in recognition of the centrality of the worker in our society. One of these was encouragement of the formation of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions so that workers could be represented and united under an ideologically clear, worker-oriented trade union. In conformity with the principle of democracy at the work place, the government introduced workers' committees to facilitate worker based decision-making. The prime minister also said to promote worker education, the government has organized workshops and seminars.

On the general performance of Zimbabwe's economy, Comrade Mugabe said output in all the industrial sub-sectors increased while in the mining sector metal output role by an average 10 percent despite the depressed international market.

He said in recognition of the role played by the workers in our economy, the government is considering to award wage increases to the workers. The exact details of the increase will be announced in due course. The prime minister added that the government's endeavors to improve the status of the worker should be reciprocated by the worker himself who should be prepared to sustain a high level of performance.

Further on Speech

MB021048 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The government is determined to establish a strong industrial democracy through self management in industry and commerce and with the formation of cooperatives. Speaking to thousands of workers at Rufaro stadium in Harare yesterday, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said appropriate legal procedures are provided for under the labor relations act. The act makes statutory provision for workers to be given first option to acquire enterprises in case the owner wishes to sell, the prime minister noted.

He said the government will promote worker education through workshops and seminars and will intensify training in worker consciousness. Comrade Mugabe told the workers, who were celebrating workers day, that the 5-year national development plan gives serious attention to the role of the worker in the development process. He stressed that one of the objectives of the plan is the enlargement of employment opportunities and manpower development. Accordingly, he emphasized, the government shall endeavor to create more employment opportunities and also work to promote the country's human resources through education and training.

To enhance social welfare, the government intends to expand rehabilitation centers, paying special attention to vocational and technical education for the disabled, he said. However, Comrade Mugabe stressed that these endeavors by the government to improve the status of the worker should be reciprocated by the worker himself through high-level efforts. He urged workers not to be complacent, saying everyone should work even harder in order to achieve self reliance and self sufficiency.

He also spoke on the need to reduce foreign economic dependence and castigated the South African apartheid regime for engaging in provocative activities to disrupt Zimbabwe's economic life line. Comrade Mugabe reaffirmed solidarity with oppressed fighting workers and masses of South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine.

State Withdraws Coup Charges Against ZAPU MP

MB301833 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 30, SAPA — The state today withdrew charges against the ZAPU MP for Gwanda who, along with other top party officials, appeared before a Harare magistrate on allegations of plotting a coup, ZIANA reports. Mr Edward Ndlovu, and ZAPU'S national chairman, Mr William Kona, ZAPU MP for Mpopoma; Mr Sydney Malunga; Mr Cahrles Grey; Mr Kindness Ndlovu; Mr Tshile Nleya; Mr Zethi Dube; Mr Eddie Mlotshwa; Mr Leon Leroy Khumalo and Brian Zisiba appeared before Mrs Euna Makamure. The other men were remanded until May 14.

Mr Chatikobo said the state was withdrawing the charges against Mr Ndhlovu before plea. He said the docket of the case was now being examined by the attorney-general who would decide by May 14 whether to prosecute the remaining men.